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Leaving for Tel Aviv Wednesday

Kissinger Is Going to Mideast

From Wire Dispatches
VAIL, Colo., Aug. 17.—President Ford said today that he was sending Secretary of State Henry Kissinger back to the Middle East Wednesday to undertake a "critically important mission" and bring Israeli-Egyptian peace talks to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference that he thought "there is now a good chance of success" and that Mr. Ford would not have ordered him to make the trip if it appeared otherwise.

He said he would be seeking to nail down "an interim agreement" between Israel and Egypt for further disengagement of forces in the Sinai Desert. If successful, he said, it would be a significant step but he would only have traveled part of the road.

Mr. Ford announced the mission in a statement issued after he had conferred with the secretary of state for two days and after the Israeli Cabinet today had formally approved tentative arrangements worked out by a team of negotiators that had been meeting with U.S. officials in Washington last week.

Israeli Decision
In Jerusalem, the Cabinet announced its decision in a communiqué following seven hours of debate on the status of the negotiations, nearly two months old, but said agreement still must be reached on "a number of important subjects."

A communiqué said: "The Cabinet adopted the positions which the negotiating team had transmitted to the government of the United States, including the Israeli position with regard to a number of important subjects on which agreement has not yet been reached."

The Cabinet authorized the negotiating team to continue negotiations on the basis of these positions, which were adopted by the Cabinet.

The Cabinet convened shortly after Mr. Rabin's negotiating team met for nearly an hour for the second time in 12 hours to discuss clarifications, received from Washington earlier in the day, on Egypt's response to Israeli proposals for an agreement.

Curfew in Bangladesh Eased in Major Cities

From Wire Dispatches
NEW DELHI, Aug. 17.—The new government of Bangladesh, declaring today that the country was "fast returning to normal" after the military coup d'état Friday, eased the curfew in its major cities and began a campaign to instill discipline in workers.

The government radio said that people had been allowed on the streets again from dawn to dusk in Dhaka, the capital, which is 150 miles northeast of here, and

in half a dozen regional centers. But the night curfew, strictly enforced by tough, armed troops, remained in effect.

According to independent reports filtering out of the country, which remained sealed from the outside world, fighting continued in some areas between forces loyal to the new government and partisans of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the former president who was reportedly killed outside his home in Dhaka on Friday.

But there was no indication of any large-scale resistance, and knowledgeable persons in India regard the new government of Khondakar Mustaque Ahmed, Sheikh Mujib's former commerce minister, as well in control of the overpopulated and impoverished country, which was East Pakistan before its independence in 1971.

Series of Orders
Mr. Ahmed issued a series of orders today in a campaign to instill discipline in the nation. The orders, broadcast repeatedly on radio, warned government employees to be punctual, honest and hard-working.

The government also ordered all state-run and private industries to resume regular operations tomorrow.

"Optimum production is to be insured in all industrial establishments," the radio broadcast said. The radio also said that all domestic transport services had resumed, including internal flights of Bangladesh Airways. However, international flights remained suspended for the third day. International communications also were still severed, leaving Radio Bangladesh as the principal source of news.

Prime Minister Of Bangladesh Reported Alive

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Radio Bangladesh reported today that Prime Minister Mansur Ali, earlier reported killed in a military coup that took the life of President Mujibur Rahman, was alive and had met with the country's new leader.

The report of Mr. Ali's death was made yesterday by Radio Pakistan. Radio Bangladesh so far has confirmed only the death of Sheikh Mujib, who was reported buried yesterday in his home town of Tangipara.

The broadcast today said that Mr. Ali had met with the country's new President, Khondakar Mustaque Ahmed, but did not elaborate. It said that Mr. Ahmed had called on all university students to take their examinations as scheduled tomorrow.

Shipping Resumed
The government said that shipping had resumed on the network of inland waterways, which are of crucial importance, especially now in the flood season when many railroad and road links have been cut by the monsoon rains.

As a sign of a return to normal, a broadcast reported that ships carrying 2,500 tons of food grain had left the eastern port of Chittagong, bound for 15 inland destinations.

Because Bangladesh is one of the most economically depressed countries in the world, with many of its 75 million persons near starvation, the resumption of food distribution was regarded as highly important. Yesterday the radio had been appealing for barge workers to return to their jobs, a sign that the situation then was far from normal.

Travelers from various points along the border reported, however, that the country seemed calm. Bangladesh Radio has not broadcast any report of opposition to the new government. But it did appeal to former military men to rejoin the armed forces.

Mujib Buried
The radio also reported that Sheikh Mujib was buried yesterday in his home village with "full honors."

Dacca Leader A Figurehead In U.S. View

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Khondakar Mustaque Ahmed, the new President of Bangladesh, is a professional politician who spent many years in jail during his nation's long struggle for independence.

Diplomats in Washington who knew of him said, however, that he could not have been leader of the coup against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, his close associate in the independence struggle.

The diplomats view Mr. Ahmed as having been installed by the armed forces as a temporary leader.

Mr. Ahmed is generally considered to be pro-Western and pro-American, and opposed to Sheikh Mujib's drift toward the Soviet Union and India. Coming from a middle-class background, he is said to favor a free-market economy and to have opposed Sheikh Mujib's inclination for Indian-style state planning of the economy.

The 56-year-old Bengali was described by many diplomats as "not a strong personality," or as a politician obscured by Sheikh Mujib.

Before the coup, he was minister for foreign trade and commerce and vice-president of the Awami League, the only political party that Sheikh Mujib allowed.

Ministry Hopping
In 1971, during the agitation over self-determination for East Pakistan and with Sheikh Mujib in jail, Mr. Ahmed was foreign minister of the Provisional Government of Bangladesh. On independence in December, 1971, Sheikh Mujib became prime minister and named Mr. Ahmed minister of irrigation and floods, which is viewed as a lesser post, although Bangladesh, a low delta plain traversed by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra Rivers, is subjected frequently to catastrophic floods and irrigation is vital to agriculture.

Diplomats offered two explanations for that shift. One was that Mr. Ahmed participated in the futile, 11th-hour effort by Washington to prevent the split

Latest Italy Kidnap Victim Is U.S.-Bred Trotting Horse

MONTECATINI, Italy, Aug. 17 (AP).—Wayne Eden, a U.S.-bred trotter with winnings of more than \$300,000, was abducted yesterday from his stall at the racetrack here a few hours after winning a \$15,000 purse and setting a track record.

Officials said that the horse disappeared between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m., when the door of his stall was found unlocked and a ventilation window, large enough for a small person to climb through, was open. The horse apparently was led through an opening in the barred wire surrounding the stall area.

Wayne Eden, a 5-year-old bay out of Speed Rodner and Rebecca Eden, is one of Italy's most successful trotters, with earnings of more than 200 million

lire (\$320,000) for his owner, industrialist Piero Giudici of Milan.

Track sources said that the horse has a market value of \$800,000 and that kidnappers tried to abduct the animal once before, but the attempt, at another track, was thwarted.

On Friday night, Wayne Eden won the City of Montecatini Grand Prix, shaving nearly a second off the track record.

Police were using a helicopter and police dogs in the search for the horse in Tuscany.

"We have not a positive clue to solve this case," a police official in charge of investigations said here. "So far, we have no knowledge of any contact from the possible kidnappers with the owner of the horse."

2 Men Held, \$2.3 Million Recovered

By Larry Kleinman

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (WP).—The kidnapping of Samuel Bronfman 2d came to an abrupt and safe end early today when scores of federal agents freed him from a Brooklyn apartment.

Two suspects, one of whom led police to the apartment, were arrested and no others are being sought, Wallace Laprade, the FBI assistant director in charge of the New York office, said. He reported that the ransom of \$2.3 million was recovered.

Mr. Bronfman, missing for slightly more than eight days, was found bound hand and foot and with tape over his eyes and mouth.

The 21-year-old heir to the Seagram whiskey fortune, looking haggard and unshaven, was lying down on a living-room couch in an apartment being used by Mel Patrick Lynch, a 37-year-old New York City fireman, in a middle-class Flatbush neighborhood.

Mr. Bronfman was exhausted but unharmed, Mr. Lynch, who was guarding him when 40 to 50 FBI agents and two New York City police officers burst into the apartment at 4:20 a.m., was charged with extortion and illegal use of the mails.

The other suspect, who led police to the apartment, was Dominic Byrne, 53, the operator of a limousine service in partnership with Mr. Lynch. He was arrested at the scene, on the same charges.

Mr. Laprade did not elaborate on why no kidnapping charges had been filed. He left open the possibility that such charges could be filed later, saying that the matter was something to "be resolved by the United States attorney."

Moments after he was freed, according to authorities, Mr. Bronfman telephoned his father, Edgar Bronfman, 46, the head of the billion-dollar Seagram Co. Ltd., who had been waiting anxiously at his penthouse apartment on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. "Thanks, dad," he said. "I'm

Transfer of Welfare Funds To Peron Estate Reported

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 17 (WP).—A mysterious check transferring money from a public welfare fund to the estate of former President Juan Peron has surfaced in Argentina to add to President Isabel Peron's growing problems of guerrilla violence and political division.

Mrs. Peron is both executor of the Fund for the Crusade for Justicial Solidarity, set up in December, 1973, and sole heir to Mr. Peron's estate. According to the newspaper La Prensa, which said it had a copy of the check, the transaction would have put \$741,500 into Mr. Peron's estate.

Further newspaper accounts quoted unnamed sources as saying the check was retrieved through unofficial channels and canceled after its existence became known to Mrs. Peron's physician and private secretary, Dr. Julio Gonzalez, and to members of the Cabinet.

It was variously reported that Mrs. Peron claimed she had signed the check by mistake, that she was making out payment due to surviving three sisters of Mr. Peron's second wife, Evita, and that she attributed the incident to "manipulation" by her personal attorney and former interior and justice minister, Antonio Benitez. There has been no official statement on the incident.

Political Repercussions
The bank operation has been canceled but it could be difficult to nullify the political repercussions of the episode," observed the liberal newspaper La Opinion.

La Opinion also said the check was one topic of meetings this week between Mrs. Peron and the commanders of the three armed forces branches and between the President and leaders of her party and Cabinet members.

The Crusade for Justicial Solidarity, following in the traditional pattern of lightly scrutinized funds to aid the poor, was organized under a special account of the Ministry of Social Welfare and "destined for works of social assistance," according to its enabling decree. Mrs. Peron's ousted former adviser and rightist strongman, Jose Lopez Rega, was minister of social welfare until his forced resignation last month.

Businesses, unions and individuals contributed freely to the fund, which also received state winnings from the legalized horse race betting operation. Its total holdings and outgoings have never been made public. However, all the financial arrangements of the Ministry of Social Welfare are now undergoing an audit as the result of charges that Mr. Lopez Rega enriched himself from funds like that of the crusade.

Troops Save Red Leader From a Mob in Portugal

ALCOBACA, Portugal, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Two truckloads of troops arrived early today to rescue Alvaro Cunhal, Communist secretary-general, and several hundred of his followers from a gymnasium where they had been trapped hours earlier by an anti-Communist mob.

Shortly after 3 a.m., the Communists were able to leave the building under the protection of the troops who fired their automatic weapons into the air to drive off stone-throwing anti-Communists. Mr. Cunhal left in a car by a back road shortly before his followers were rescued.

The Communist party announced today that it would pursue plans to hold a rally Tuesday night in Oporto, the capital of the anti-Communist north, despite suffering humiliation here in Alcobaca last night.

In addition, the decision of the Communist-dominated Trade Union Confederation to call a strike Tuesday over the wage of "fascist violence" was widely criticized as inopportune. The Socialist party has denounced the strike as a political maneuver and called on its sympathizers to remain on the job. The Journalists' Union denounced the proposed strike as undemocratic and has pulled out of the confederation.

But the case of Alcobaca appears to have been a complete misunderstanding of the situation by the Communists. The Communist party overestimated its support in the region, underestimated its opponents and apparently misjudged the backing it would get from its military allies.

Yesterday, at least 15 persons were injured, some seriously, in an exchange of gunfire and in stone-throwing between Communists and anti-Communists here. The anti-Communists had attacked the building where a party rally was in progress. Mr. Cunhal hurriedly ended the meeting and, after he had retreated to a back room, his aides reported that he was ill and needed a doctor.

A large group of Portuguese and foreign newsmen had been trapped with the Communists but were later allowed to pass through barricades set up by both sides. Associated Press photographer Raulo Pormozza was beaten by Communists while taking pictures and his film was seized.

When some of the newsmen tried to return to the gym, the Communist defenders threatened to shoot them and several were stoned when they tried to approach the building. Down the road from the gymnasium, anti-Communists built barriers and an army sergeant tried to negotiate a settlement between the two sides.

At the Finish Line—Wayne Eden winning the Montecatini Grand Prix race.

Associated Press.

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Sympathy Is for Palestinians

Israeli Shelling, Raids Stir Anger Among South Lebanese

By James M. Markham

KAFR KILA, Lebanon, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Israeli artillery opened sporadic fire yesterday morning on the brown stony hills and orchards that roll along the Lebanese border from Mount Hermon to the Mediterranean.

"Oh, they do it regularly,"

100 Firms Ask For Lifting of Arab Boycott

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (AP)—More than 100 companies, many of them multinational giants, have presented evidence to officials of the Arab boycott of Israel that they have severed relations with Israel in an effort to get their names removed from a blacklist that prevents their doing business in Arab countries, Mohammed Mahgoub, the boycott commissioner-general said today.

All of the companies have provided satisfactory documents proving they have cut off all economic dealings with Israel, Mr. Mahgoub said.

Changes in the blacklist will be made at a closed meeting of the Arab Boycott Office on Saturday at the headquarters of the 20-nation Arab League.

A small number of firms, almost all European or American, will be added to the list, Mr. Mahgoub said. He mentioned no names.

Among the companies who have presented satisfactory documents, Mr. Mahgoub said, are the British carmaker Leyland and West Germany's Volkswagen.

Mr. Mahgoub said other major concerns like the Ford Motor Co., the Sony Corp. and Coca Cola may remain on the blacklist even though they presented documents, because he believes the dates on the documents are not satisfactory.

Regarding British Leyland, Mr. Mahgoub said it would be removed from the list as soon as it signed an agreement to establish a Saudi Arabian-financed Land Rover assembly plant in Egypt. Preliminary talks have been held. At the last boycott meeting in March, Volkswagen was given three months to prove it had ended operations in Israel. Its subsidiary Audi is suspected of having licensed production of the VW Golf rotary engine to an Israeli firm.

The Ford Motor Co. has offered to re-establish a diesel assembly plant it used to operate in Egypt and Sony has proposed to establish a manufacturing plant in Saudi Arabia.

Many companies in search of new business began demonstrating a new interest in the Arab world last year as petrodollars flowed in only to encounter the two-decade-old boycott list, believed to contain more than 2,000 names. Companies were put on the list for assisting the Israeli war effort.

In addition to reviewing the status of 100 companies, Mr. Mahgoub said, the meeting Saturday also would try to devise methods to counter the Israeli anti-boycott campaign, especially in the United States.

Dubcek Punished For Open Letter

PRAGUE, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Alexander Dubcek, former Czechoslovak Communist party leader, has been expelled from his union organization as a result of a letter of his published in Western newspapers in April, well-informed sources said here.

The letter, in which Mr. Dubcek complained of police harassment and defended the 1968 "Prague Spring," was criticized by the country's present leaders, including President Gustav Husak.

The union organization in a department of the Slovak Ministry of Forestry, where Mr. Dubcek is now employed, held a special meeting to discuss the issue. Mr. Dubcek attended the meeting and offered to read the letter—which has never been published here—but his offer was immediately rejected, the sources said.



Fly Sandy to Miami.
Fly National.



THE ARAB VIEW—Anticipating the announcement that Henry Kissinger would resume his Mideast travels, the Egyptian magazine *Rose el Youssef* had this cover on its latest issue. The caption: "Return of the Conjuror!"

Kissinger Is Going This Week On Mission to Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

some in the Sinai to monitor electronic equipment and warn both Israel and Egypt as well as the United States if there were a threat of renewed hostilities.

On Friday, U.S. and Israeli officials completed work on the draft language for a new agreement. After four days of intensive talks at the State Department, the Americans and Israelis agreed on language for points of accord already achieved and specified what was still undecided.

Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel, who headed his government's delegation, told reporters Friday evening, "We have concluded going over all the major points of the projected agreement and now we will refer, of course, the material to our respective governments for possible comments or remarks."

In Damascus, the Palestinian guerrilla leadership yesterday condemned the U.S.-mediated negotiations and vowed it would try to wreck them.

The two-day meeting of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization, attended by guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, also called for speeding up talks with Syria for a joint Syrian-PLO military front.

India defeated Pakistan in the 1971 war that led to the birth of Bangladesh.

In several broadcasts yesterday, Bangladesh Radio stressed the common cause of the world's Islamic countries, and referred to a friendly war to Pakistan, which was the first country to grant diplomatic recognition to the new regime.

It also promised to "normalize relations in the subcontinent," which has been politically dominated by India ever since the 1971 war.

Mr. Ahmed's 16-man civilian ministry, composed entirely of men who served with him under Sheikh Mujib, met for 40 minutes yesterday. The radio said that the ministers would retain their old portfolios and that Mr. Ahmed would take over any posts that were vacant.

"I loved him like a brother," a man said of the Sheikh in a typical statement. "He used to be a hero. But as the head of the government, he was leading Bangladesh to ruin."

India, meanwhile, expressed "great shock" at the killing of Sheikh Mujib.

"Reports of the killing of political leaders and their families have come as a great shock," an official said yesterday. "We are deeply grieved by the tragic death of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman."

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Tomar Shows Independence

Lisbon Leadership Resisted, But Quietly, in Northeast City

By Marvine Howe

TOMAR, Portugal (UPI)—This 12th-century center of tradition and well-being 70 miles northeast of Lisbon is quietly resisting the pro-Communist military government of Portugal.

The resistance is voiced in ancient ornate churches, in cafes and factories and in the local press and it has been the cause of broken friendships. It is typical of what is being manifested in many other areas of Portugal where violence has not been reported.

"The people of Tomar are very independent," Fernando Leitao said. "They resist the Arab conquerors in the 12th century and brought in a Spanish king to clean up the flabby, corrupt government in Lisbon in the 17th century, and they'll resist a Communist take-over, too." Mr. Leitao is a young independent journalist who runs Portugal's fastest-growing newspaper, the weekly *O Templario*, named for the Knights Templar who received their charter here in 1162.

O Templario's editorial this week said that the Portuguese Communist party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, was "almost a foreigner" because of his long years of exile and so could not understand the feelings or aspirations of the Portuguese people.

The editorial said that the Communist party's "orgy of power" had brought on the current wave of violence in the country but suggested that the military authorities, who had given the Communists "a blank check," were at least equally responsible.

At first, the inhabitants of Tomar welcomed the overthrow last year of the 50-year dictatorship with the flowers and joyous military music and street dancing. Now the revolutionary fever has cooled, for a variety of reasons.

The pro-Communist Portuguese Democratic Movement took over the municipal council without the consent of the majority and, because of general inexperience, has made a mess of local works programs. The city streets are full of holes; paving is taking longer than ever. Outlying villages impatient for action, are taking up collections to get their own electricity.

Then there were military problems. Tomar was a military zone and a number of the officers were partisans of the former president, Gen. Antonio de Spínola. There were many arrests here when he quit the government last Sept. 25.

Then the authorities decided to move the third military region, in Tomar since 1917, and set up a center regional command at Coimbra. This meant a loss to Tomar of the trade of hundreds of military men and their families.

The hostility to the regime is now spreading, as nearly everyone is beginning to feel the economic crisis. For a long time Tomar, which had a healthy economic structure, did not suffer the economic slowdown that hit the rest of the country after the revolution. And even now there is relatively less unemployment and poverty than in most parts of the country.

But people in every sector say that the situation is beginning to hurt and they are worried.

"We don't even know whether we will get our salaries at the end of the month," says Jose Maria dos Reis Nunes, an office employee in a paper factory. He said there have been no layoffs yet in his factory. But production is down and the factory is now working merely to build up stocks.

One blow to the paper industry was the loss of the business from the Portuguese colonies, particularly Angola, which is to become independent in November.

Tomar, a kind of buffer zone between East and West Pakistan through diplomacy.

A second explanation is that although Sheikh Mujib held no ill feeling toward his friend, he had promised the more prestigious portfolios in his new government to leftist pro-Indian members of the Awami League.

Private Strife

Publicly, there was no sign of a rift. Privately, several diplomats said, they had heard Mr. Ahmed complain about his treatment.

This grudge, they said, was nurtured in the ensuing years and fed by Mr. Ahmed's view that the government was corrupt and mismanaged.

Mr. Ahmed, who was educated and received a law degree from Dacca University, was one of the founders in 1949 of the Awami League, which helped lead Pakistan to independence. Five years later, he was elected to the East Pakistan Legislative Assembly after being jailed for a short period in 1952 by the Pakistani government.

In 1958, when martial law was declared, he was arrested again and imprisoned until 1961.

With the revival of politics in Pakistan in 1964, he joined Sheikh Mujib in reorganizing the Awami League. As the movement gained momentum, Mr. Ahmed and Sheikh Mujib were arrested again in 1966. They were exiled until 1969.

He remained in exile in India, during the 1971 civil war in East Pakistan, returning to Bangladesh after independence.

Meanwhile, the MPLA yesterday threatened "grave consequences" for foreign correspondents if they continued what it called "deliberate falsification" of news.

At a press conference, MPLA's information director, Luis d'Almeida, accused foreign journalists of sending distorted dispatches on the fighting and of labeling the MPLA as Marxist.

Mr. d'Almeida singled out the British Broadcasting Corporation, United Press International and Reuters and described as untrue reports that UNITA and the FNLA had control of Lobito.

Mr. d'Almeida did not spell out the nature of the consequences that he said faced foreign correspondents.

More than 2,000 Portuguese today demonstrated to demand that the airlift of white settlers be complemented by seaborne transport.

The Luanda demonstrators urged the Portuguese government and foreign countries—including the United States, Brazil and France—to help them leave Angola as soon as possible.

Portugal earlier this month announced plans for an airlift of up to 300,000 white settlers to Portugal before Nov. 11.

In Vienna, the Austrian Press Agency reported that Angolan Agriculture Minister Mateus Neot, 35, who was kidnapped Friday near Luanda airport, was alive and under questioning by the MPLA.

MPLA's chief of staff, Jacob Cactano, said the movement was active in both Lobito and nearby Benguela. The MPLA was also in control of many towns and areas all over Angola, he said. He said the FNLA had received French, American and South African-made arms by air and said the FNLA was employing white mercenaries, including some recruited in South Africa.

Mr. Cactano's statement said South African troops had crossed into Angolan territory at Ruaraba on the southern border with South-West Africa. South Africa is building a hydroelectric power plant on the Cunene River, which forms part of the border. The South Africans were in Angola under the pretext of guarding the power station under construction there. Mr. Cactano's statement added.

Portuguese sources here also reported the South African troop movement.

Fighting between the three movements led Portugal to resume administrative control of the colony Thursday.

Meanwhile, a statement by the Portuguese High Commission published in today's *Jornal de Angola* said the military situation remained serious throughout the country. The statement said talks among the three movements were taking place in Lobito. But there was no confirmation of the statement.

Meanwhile, the MPLA yesterday



GOING, GOING—Mrs. Andrei Sakharov, wife of the Soviet physicist and outspoken dissident, says goodbye to her husband in Moscow as she left for eye treatment in the West. The word "gone" is simply part of the Italian word "vagone," or railroad car.

Troops Save Red Party Chief From Mob in North Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

divert attention from the country's economic and other problems.

The anti-Communist violence broke out in Alcobaca shortly after the Premier spoke.

Last night's meeting was considered important because it was the first time the Communist party had made a show of strength in a town where it had been run out of its headquarters.

There were rumors here last night that the Communists planned to reopen their office.

At noon on June 21, several hundred persons broke into the town hall and tried to get the Communist mayor to resign according to a town official. Then the mob marched on the Communist party headquarters, sacked it and burned documents and furniture. They occupied the town hall for eight days but didn't touch the files and registration material, he said.

"The attack was directed against the Communist party, not the mayor, who owns a hosiery shop and is very popular in town," the spokesman said.

He said that the attack here and the current wave of anti-Communist violence in Portugal is organized from abroad. He accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Madrid-based Portuguese Liberation Army of "intervention" but said that there was no proof.

SYDNEY, Aug. 17 (AP)—Up to 100 persons have died in fighting for control of mountain regions in Portuguese Timor, according to a Portuguese Army officer who arrived in Darwin today.

Maj. Francisco Mota was returning to Portugal with another officer, Maj. Costa Jomata, to report to the government on the situation in the island territory where three factions are contending for control after independence.

Timor is about 350 miles north of Australia.

Col. Mota said that only a few persons had died in sporadic fighting in the capital of Dili and other towns. But he said that in the mountains guerrillas of opposing political factions had been engaged in bitter fighting.

The Portuguese territory occupies the eastern half of the island of Timor, with Indonesia holding the western half. The Portuguese colony has a population of about 650,000.

Israeli Pile-Up Kills 5

BEERSHEBA, Israel, Aug. 11 (UPI)—A pickup truck hauling under blocks crashed into the rear of another vehicle on a two-lane desert road today, causing a chain-reaction pile-up that police said killed or injured more than two dozen persons. The national radio reported five dead.

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Harris Uses Down-Home Style In Quiet Midwest Campaign

By R.W. Apple Jr.

ELY, IOWA (NYT)—Fred Harris does not have much credibility in Washington. He could not get re-elected to the Senate from Oklahoma, some cynics say so he decided to run for president. That didn't work in 1972 so he is back at it this year.

The perception is different here in the Midwest. At least in the states Mr. Harris is campaigning on his 5,800-mile trip from Washington to San Francisco in a big camper.

Those who hear his rousing anti-establishment speeches—delivered with a farm-boy-like twang—seem to view him as a serious, if unorthodox, candidate. That fits with the 44-year-old Oklahoman's strategy. In contrast with his opponents for the 1976 Democratic nomination, he is emphasizing local organization,

not fund-raising or national media effects or high-cost campaigning by jet.

It is a shoestring operation. Only two of the 19 full-time and 10 part-time headquarters staff members draw salaries. The headquarters are set up in Mr. Harris's suburban Washington home.

The camper trip saves money and emphasizes Mr. Harris's promise as a "citizen's candidate." It suits his down-home personality. It is a motorized version of the walking tour popular in campaigns in various states, an updated version of Harry Truman's celebrated whistle-stop tours by rail in 1948.

The staff sleeps in the camper. The candidate, in cowboy hat and windbreaker, takes his turn cook-



Fred Harris

ing over a hibachi. The total cost is \$2.25 a day, which is covered by money taken in when the hat is passed after Mr. Harris speaks.

Fred Harris is operating as a kind of political evangelist and the core of his message never varies. The basic goal of government, he argues, "ought to be the widespread diffusion of economic and political power, yet too few people have all the money and influence; that's not what Thomas Jefferson had in mind."

New-Left Stances
If questioned, he takes standard new-left positions—pro-abortion, pro-amnesty for Vietnam war deserters, in favor of the decriminalization of marijuana. But those are not part of his standard speech. They are not what Mr. Harris considers special about his campaign this year.

His emphasis on the redistribution of power, Mr. Harris said in an interview, differentiates him from his rivals and "gives me a chance to cut across all the considerations of race and age and region and sex and ideological stereotype." He is appealing to far more than the McCarthy-McGovern voters, he insists.

"He can reach out," said Jim Hightower, his young volunteer campaign manager, "to my old daddy down there in Texas, who had to vote for George Wallace because he didn't have an option."

With that apparently in mind, Mr. Harris lost no chance to lambaste the establishment as he moved from a picnic lunch at the handsome estate capital in St. Paul, Minn., to an evening coffee in an Austin, Minn., union hall not far from the giant Hormel meat-packing plant, to a family reunion near Ely, a tidy hamlet set amid the corn and soybean fields of Eastern Iowa.

See Elitist Clique
The problem with U.S. foreign policy, he said, is that "it is decided by a few elitists who overtax you and use the money to prop up dictators; the problem with food prices is 'the monopolistic middleman'; the problem with the tax structure is that 'Nelson Rockefeller and J. Paul Getty aren't paying their dues.'"

The crowds are usually small, about 100 or so, although more than 1,000 turned out here at "Harris hollow" for the reunion, a high-spirited affair with free beer, a raffle and square dances.

In a year of pallid political oratory, Mr. Harris reaches his audience. A teacher in Austin, for example, said he was signing up because of the candidate's issues and eloquence. In Waterloo, Iowa, state Rep. Mary O'Halloran commented, "He's impressive. Too bad he's not going to be the candidate."

It is that attitude that Mr. Harris must combat if he is to have a chance. He commented at Waterloo that prominent liberals were waiting to "see which way the wind is going to blow" before joining him. The rank-and-file, he said, could "determine the direction of the wind" if they would work hard enough.

The question is whether he can assemble enough good organizers to begin to bring the non-believers around.

The Capital's Pace Slows Up As Congress Takes a Break

By David Lamb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT)—The marble-clad Senate chamber is empty, and in the press gallery above, a reporter is asleep and snoring, relaxed in a stuffed armchair.

He starts, looks about groggily. The press release table is empty; the telephones are quiet. The reporter goes back to sleep.

The capital is also drowsy these muggy summer days. Congress, as it does seven times a year, has recessed. Its absence is noticeable in this city, which counts among its residents one president, 100 senators, 435 representatives, 2,500 journalists, 241,000 federal

employees and thousands of lobbyists. Washington without Congress is like Hollywood without movies, Las Vegas without gambling, Milwaukee without beer. The city survives but the soul slumbers. The excitement evaporates; the tempo vanishes. And without news, decisions and issues, Washington is very lackluster.

Like Paris...
"The place is like Paris in August," said a House Democratic committee staff member. "It shuts down. Everyone's gone. Nothing gets done. You miss the pressure, the tension of working on deadlines. I even asked a Republican friend the other day if he needed a hand on anything."

The city, in fact, belongs to the tourists these days as an array of summer itinerants who clutch cameras, children and street maps try to get the sights. There is so little political news that the morning newspaper found room on page one the other day for a story from Vermont. That is unusual here.

In the two popular bars on The Hill, the Rotunda and the Monocle, service has improved because the staff no longer hovers around the star senators. Conrad Valano, who owns the Monocle, said: "The tension builds up the last few weeks of the session and, when it ends and the bosses are away, you can feel the sigh of relief. The lunches get longer, there's time for an extra drink. But on the average they don't spend as much because the lobbyists are gone, too, so most of the people here are paying out of their own pockets now."

Informality Sets In
With President Ford in Colorado, Congress scattered from Hawaii to Peking and many offices of relief. The Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D-Ill., was seen stepping out of an elevator in his jogging clothes. Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., has been wearing his African dashiki gear. Rep. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, dines on macaroni and cheese in a basement cafeteria with several constituents who have wandered into his office.

Other members had more exotic plans. Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., and Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., headed for the Bahamas to spend three days in a research capsule on the ocean floor "to get a first-hand look at aquatic research." Sen. Harry Byrd, I-Va., was off for Peking with a congressional delegation and Rep. Carl Albert, D-Okla., was in Moscow with 20 other congressmen.

So Washington is left with the bureaucrats, the tourists and the journalists. But journalists seldom write about tourists and tourists are rarely interested in bureaucrats. It's a quiet time.

© Los Angeles Times.

Blanc Told Hits 38

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Rescue authorities said that 38 mountain climbers have been killed in accidents in the Mont Blanc region since the start of the year.



Fly Caren to New Orleans. Fly National.

Vast FBI Penetration of Klan Disclosed

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In the mid-1960s, when the Ku Klux Klan was terrorizing blacks and civil-rights workers in the South, FBI informants held top-level leadership roles in seven of the 14 Klan groups and headed a state Klan organization, according to FBI documents.

The documents disclosed new details of the FBI's deep penetration of the order and of the bureau's systematic sabotaging of Klan activities under counter-intelligence programs.

Through penetration and psychological warfare, the records show, the FBI under the late J. Edgar Hoover tried to create fear among Klansmen that under every hood there might be an FBI informant. And very often, there was good reason for such fears.

At one time in 1965, the records indicated, nearly 2,000 Klansmen were FBI informants. At that time, the FBI estimated total Klan membership at nearly 10,000. If FBI records and estimates are accurate, during a one-year period FBI informants accounted for more than 70 per cent of new members.

Over 2 Each Day
Mr. Hoover, in letters dated Sept. 2, 1965, to Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach and Marvin Watson, special assistant to President Lyndon Johnson, wrote that the FBI had "nearly

Sign of Catastrophic Event

High-Intensity X-Ray Source Found in Constellation Orion

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Far out in the Constellation Orion something catastrophic is occurring. While the nature of the phenomenon is unknown, it has generated X-ray emissions that in recent days have reached an intensity five times greater than any ever observed in the heavens.

Observatories in many parts of the world have been alerted and are trying to locate the source optically or observe it at radio wavelengths.

The original observation was made two weeks ago by the British space satellite Ariel-5, launched into earth orbit last October from the Italian space launching platform in the sea off Kenya. At the time the X-ray emissions were weak. Their intensity, however, has since increased rapidly.

The emissions have been recorded by SAS-3, the small astronomy satellite launched from the same platform a few months ago. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center, where a continuous watch is being kept on data from SAS-3, Terry Matilsky said that, when the emissions were first observed, "We couldn't believe it."

Activity on Sun
It was assumed they came from the sun, which recently has been active and emitting X-rays. As initially recorded by SAS-3, which is operated by the Goddard Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the emissions were only half as intense as those from SCO X-1, the X-ray source in the constellation Scorpion—long regarded as the most intense in the sky. Five days ago, however, they had become five times more intense than that source and since then have remained "fairly constant," Mr. Matilsky said.

With SAS-3, it has been possible to pinpoint their location in the sky. With this clue as to the location, it is hoped that optical and radio telescopes can see what is going on there.

About a dozen "transient events" or surges of X-ray emission, have been observed since earth satellites made such observations possible. The most popular explanation is that the emissions occur where an extremely dense object, such as a star formed chiefly of neutrons, is circling a normal but very large star.

May Be 'Black Hole'
In some cases the dense object may be a "black hole"—so dense that its gravity prevents its emission of light. The X-rays would be emitted by masses of material falling from the large star toward its dense companion and being heated to extremely high temperatures.

Evidence for such a situation would consist of rhythmic fluctuations in the X-ray emissions or in wavelengths of light from the star as the two objects circle one another. While such fluctuations have been observed in other X-ray sources, they have not as yet been detected in this one.

It is hoped that this may become possible if the star can be observed optically.

Another possible source of X-ray emissions such as these—more powerful than any ever seen—would be a nearby star explosion or supernova. While such a sudden appearance of an extremely brilliant star has been recorded in ancient records, none has been observed in modern times.

U.S. Orders Rapid, Full Disclosure Of FBI Files on Hiss, Rosenbergs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Justice Department and the FBI have been ordered by Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler to release quickly "as much information as possible" from their files on the Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg cases.

Mr. Tyler issued the order Friday. He promised the "maximum possible disclosure" of Justice Department and FBI files under the Freedom of Information Act, which was amended in February to require more complete disclosure of public information. The government has since been flooded with requests for full disclosure of the more controversial cases, particularly the Hiss and Rosenberg cases.

Mr. Hiss, convicted of perjury in 1950 for denying to a grand jury that he was a Communist spy, has petitioned for the files of his case. The two sons of the Rosenbergs have petitioned for the complete FBI file on the investigation that led to their parents' conviction for espionage for the Soviet Union and execution in 1953 despite a worldwide protest movement.

"Public examination of these records will demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt the integrity of the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial processes as they were carried out in these cases," Mr. Tyler said.

Vast FBI Penetration of Klan Disclosed

2000 informants and added, "Of these, 774 have been developed in just the past year—an average of more than two each day for every day in the past 12 months." The collection of documents, released Friday, dealing almost entirely with the Klan, is another in a series the FBI is releasing periodically to reporters who have requested counterintelligence-program records under the Freedom of Information Act. Documents released earlier have touched on all seven counterintelligence programs the FBI operated from September, 1956, through April, 1971, against extremist organizations of the left and right.

Counterintelligence programs frequently included harassment and pressure tactics aimed at disrupting organizations and the economic and family lives of organizational members, documents showed.

Although FBI Director Clarence Kelley has defended the programs conducted under Mr. Hoover, Attorney General Edward Levi disclosed Wednesday that Justice Department guidelines now being formulated will restrict FBI domestic-intelligence activities in the future. Mr. Levi and his predecessor as attorney general, William French Smith, have criticized the programs.

Cost Unknown
The documents released by the FBI give no indication of the cost of the anti-Klan program or of the amount of government money

2 Science Journals Challenge Prediction of a New Ice Age

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Articles in two scientific journals have questioned widely publicized predictions that in coming decades the world climate will deteriorate, severely affecting food production and, perhaps, initiating a new ice age.

In the Aug. 8 issue of Science, a publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Wallace Broecker of Columbia University forecasts a reverse trend that, by the first decade of the next century, could lead to the warmest weather in 1,000 years. In the July 21 issue of the British journal Nature, two New Zealand scientists, M. J. Salinger and J. M. Gunn, report that, while in recent decades the Northern Hemisphere has been cooling, southern latitudes—namely those of New Zealand—have been warming.

That island in the South Pacific spans a wide range of latitudes—comparable to those in the north between Georgia in



ONE-MAN BAND—Werner Hirtzel, a Californian, and the 56 instruments mounted on his person and his cart serenade visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition that is being held in Toronto.

2 Science Journals Challenge Prediction of a New Ice Age

By Walter Sullivan

the United States and Newfoundland. All 10 New Zealand stations whose records were studied showed the same warming trend.

It was also reflected, although not always to the same extent, in records from seven out of eight Australian urban centers as well as from a New Zealand station in East Antarctica and an Argentine station in the South Orkney Islands on the opposite side of that continent.

Whereas the early decades of this century were exceptionally warm in the north, the 1960-1965 period in New Zealand "was the coldest over the country in recorded history," the two scientists reported. Today, on the other hand, New Zealand "is enjoying its warmest spell since temperature measurements began."

They attribute the trend to a southward movement of sub-tropical storm systems in the Southern Hemisphere. While the earlier reports of a global cooling were based on some Southern Hemisphere records, the two scientists pointed out that these were largely made in latitudes relatively near the Equator.

Mr. Broecker's argument is that the present cooling trend in the North will be reversed as more and more carbon dioxide is introduced into the atmosphere by the burning of fuels. He noted that, according to evidence for an 80-year cycle in climate, a warming trend is due to begin shortly.

Such an 80-year cycle has been documented by drilling deep into the ice sheet at Camp Century in northwest Greenland. Ice layers formed from snowfalls during the past 10 centuries have been analyzed for their relative abundances of slightly heavier and lighter forms of oxygen (known as oxygen-18 and oxygen-16). These relative abundances are indicators of climate because the warmer it is the more of the heavier oxygen is evaporated from low latitudes and reaches Greenland. The Greenland ice has shown repeated 80-year cycles of warming and cooling.

This cycle's cooling trend of the last 40 years, according to Mr. Broecker, has more than canceled the warming effect of carbon dioxide introduced into the air by fuel burning. However, in the next decade, the trend should "bottom out," he believes.

The two effects will then be working together to make the climate warmer, according to this hypothesis.

Weather Conference
NORWICH, England, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Despite Europe's heat wave, the world has grown cooler since 1950. British weather expert Hubert Lamb said today.

Mr. Lamb, head of the climatic research unit at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, was speaking on the eve of a week-long conference of 250 weather experts from 23 countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

In Ads. Labeling for Latin America

Multinational Drug Firms Assailed for Sales Techniques

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—A study funded by the Consumers Union has found evidence that multinational drug companies "take advantage of a weaker regulatory situation" in Latin America "to pursue labeling and advertising policies of a dangerous kind."

The study found that the companies "frequently minimize risks and exaggerate claims" for their drugs in a way they cannot do in this country because of federal regulations.

The report on the study said that, for the sake of sales volume, the drug manufacturers:

• "Will recommend the same drug for a much wider variety of conditions in Latin America than they are permitted to do in the United States."

• "Include in a drug's Latin American labeling only incomplete or modified versions... of necessary restrictions" in spite of the critical importance of warning doctors, pharmacists and patients about these special dangers."

• Sometimes sell to Latin Americans "products that have caused serious or even fatal adverse reactions... as though they were completely safe."

• In at least one case, recommend a higher dosage of a drug than is recommended in the United States.

The drugs discussed in the study are all sold only by prescription in the United States. While they may nominally also require a prescription in Latin America, the study says that in practice they are widely sold without a prescription and the drug companies are aware of the situation.

Import Factor
This direct availability to the consumer, the study contends, makes labeling and advertising all the more important.

The research report tends to support a statement made in April by Dr. Halfdan Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization, that "drugs not authorized for sale in the country of origin... are sometimes exported and marketed in developing countries; other drugs are promoted and advertised in those countries for [uses] that are not approved by the regulatory agencies of the countries of origin."

"While these practices may conform to legal requirements," he said, "they are unethical and detrimental to health."

Asked to comment on the Consumers Union's study, tentatively titled "Hunger for Profits, U.S. Food and Drug Multinationals in Latin America and the Caribbean," 11 of the drug manufacturers named had a variety of reactions.

Basically, however, the manufacturers emphasized that they obey labeling requirements in the countries in which they operate and said that those requirements may be more appropriate for those countries than standards established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

As the Bristol-Myers Co. put it, "The practice of medicine in the United States is not necessarily regarded as the benchmark of medicine throughout the world nor should it be. Product documentation will sometimes vary in individual countries to reflect local needs, economics, health conditions and government regulations."

Among the other U.S. companies

Dr. King's Killer Moved in Prison

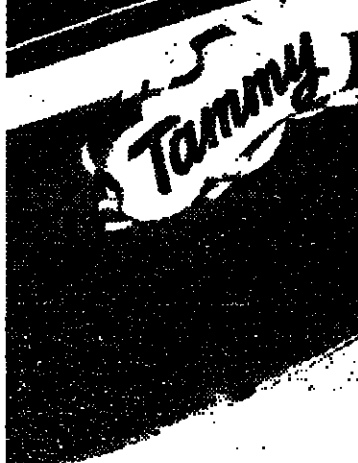
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17 (AP).—James Earl Ray, convicted of assassinating civil-rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., has been moved from maximum security at the Tennessee State Prison.

Ray, 46, has remained in virtual isolation ever since his arrest in London in 1968, following Dr. King's death in Memphis on April 4 of that year.

Acting Warden Robert Morford said that the Board of Review recommended that Ray be placed with the general prison population.

Car Crushes Camper

TULLE, France, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—A camper sleeping in front of his car was crushed to death here Friday when the brakes worked loose and the car rolled over him.



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Bangladesh's Islamic Republic

In a time when force is a major political weapon, one can hardly be surprised that Bangladesh, harrowed by floods and hunger, corruption and inefficiency, should fall victim to a coup. There is, of course, pathos in the fate of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the venerated symbol of independence, who had dared and narrowly missed death among his enemies and found it at the hands of his friends. And one wonders how the new regime of President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed, for all his reputation for honesty and devotion to duty, will cope with the crowding problems of that overcrowded land.

When some 75 million people, living off the land, are jammed into a territory the size of the state of Wisconsin; when their chief export—jute—is something less than the most vital commodity in the world market; when they are annually ravaged by devastating rises of the waters, when even the popularity of Sheikh Mujib could not cope with the difficulties of the nation he did so much to create, what are the chances for those who killed Mujib?

It seems clear that they do not intend to try for the answers with their own resources, or those of Bangladesh, alone. India, by war, freed Bangladesh from Pakistan. But it was not able to free the country from hunger. India has its own troubles in that respect, and the Soviet Union, India's closest associate in the world, is hardly in a position to ship grain or rice to peoples that need it. But Pakistan, truncated by the last war and fundamentally not in a much better economic position than India, has managed

to ameliorate its problems by aid from other Moslem countries, rich in oil.

Bangladesh is also Moslem; that, indeed, was the only reason for including this southern land of Bengalis with the culturally and geographically separate West Pakistan in the division of the subcontinent that took place when the British left. For a time, it was the differences rather than the tie of a common religion that inspired friction between Pakistan and West Pakistan. But Islam—the name for all peoples sharing the Mohammedan faith—has come closer to political reality through oil, and oil diplomacy. So the new government of Bangladesh is not a people's republic, as it was once named, but an Islamic republic.

Pakistan was first to recognize the new government; India, which sees its military investment in Bangladesh jeopardized, is deeply troubled by the re-emergence on its borders of an Islamic state. And doubtless Moslem leaders as shrewd as the Shah of Iran (who has been one of Pakistan's chief supporters) or as fanatical as Colonel Qadhafi of Libya, will welcome an addition to that Islam which is an often jarring, often contradictory, but increasingly prominent power in the world.

Can oil, or the revenues from oil, save Bangladesh? Not, probably, in the long run, while population grows and resources decline. But perhaps the immediate, clamorous, desperate needs can be met, if President Ahmed can use aid from abroad with wisdom and honesty; if efforts are concentrated on the suffering people and not diverted to alien causes; if closer association with Pakistan does not mean war with India.

Support for Portugal

After long assuming that a Communist takeover was almost inevitable in Portugal, Secretary of State Kissinger has finally set U.S. policy—in its public expressions, at least—onto a more constructive tack. His Birmingham speech offered just the kind of psychological support that Portugal's embattled democratic forces have been needing as they press their resistance to Communist-backed Premier Goncalves and the radical left-wing minorities of the Armed Forces Movement.

Much of the credit for this belated show of encouragement must go to the energetic U.S. ambassador in Lisbon, Frank Carlucci, who made a flying trip to Washington last weekend for urgent consultations. Dispatched to Lisbon just seven months ago, Ambassador Carlucci from the start sent back reports and recommendations that shook up Washington's fatalistic, predetermined notions.

Last April's election, in which the non-Communist parties scored such a resounding triumph, added weight to his cautiously sanguine assessments: the past week or so

of popular resistance to Communist authoritarianism confirmed that forces of democracy and moderation need not be written off in Portugal.

This resistance is all the more impressive for having so clearly lacked the same sort of tangible support from abroad that the Soviet Union is providing the local Communists—and which, in an earlier era, the Central Intelligence Agency might have been tempted to contribute through a variety of covert actions.

There is a world of difference between undercover manipulation of another country's political affairs and open expressions of sympathy from an allied government for the majority will against a ruthless minority's power play. The United States and the allies of Western Europe are now approaching a common position toward the Portuguese struggle: both are holding out the promise of economic aid and support—without which Portugal cannot begin to restore its threatened social fabric—once it is clear that the country's political development can proceed along democratic lines.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rhodesia at the Falls

The long-delayed talks between black and white leaders on the political future of Rhodesia will get back on the tracks soon—specifically on the railroad tracks across the Victoria Falls that link white-ruled Rhodesia with black-governed Zambia. In that magnificent setting, Prime Minister Ian Smith and senior ministers of his white minority regime will meet the Rev. Abel Muzorewa and other leaders of Rhodesia's African National Council in plush railroad cars provided by South Africa.

Almost the only reason for optimism about the new round of talks is the fact that the two sides agreed to the resumption. This required heavy pressure on Mr. Smith by his erstwhile ally, Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, and comparable leaning on the African leaders by the Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, and Mozambique. All these countries are expected to send observers to the Victoria Falls session and have promised to guarantee the implementation of an agreement, if one can be reached.

Any agreement, which would have to provide for eventual majority rule in a country where blacks outnumber whites by more than 24 to 1, would appear to be a long way off, even if the most favorable negotiat-

ing climate existed. Instead, there are men on both sides who hope the negotiations collapse so that the Rhodesian issue can be resolved by armed struggle.

Rhodesia's neighbors, however, will apply maximum pressures to the two parties to avert another breakdown. President Kaunda of Zambia has forced feeding black Rhodesian organizations into an uneasy merger in the African National Council. Mr. Vorster recently shocked Mr. Smith's regime by calling home several thousand South African Army police who had fought alongside the white Rhodesian forces against the black guerrillas.

When it reconvenes after Labor Day, the U.S. Congress could help persuade Mr. Smith to negotiate realistically—and thereby help to defuse a highly combustible international problem—by promptly repealing the Byrd amendment, which places this country in violation of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. The American representative voted for those sanctions which Washington now violates because of a shameful and shortsighted act propelled through Congress by Southern racists and members subservient to American industries doing business in Rhodesia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow Views Portugal

The Portuguese government is taking the necessary measures to stabilize the political and economic situation in the country and to ensure further development of the revolutionary process. The dangerous nature of the subversive actions of reaction against

achievements of the Portuguese revolution becomes more and more obvious with every day. The progressive public of Portugal has learned with great indignation about a subversion network set up by a number of banned revolutionary parties.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 13, 1900

PRETORIA—Owing mainly to his superior topographical knowledge, Gen. De Wet has succeeded in getting away, although Lord Kitchener's force made strenuous efforts to overtake him. He has retreated in a northerly direction, and 50 British prisoners who were with him have escaped. The Boers in the districts through which he has passed have again taken up arms and joined him.

Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1925

NEWARK, N.J.—Fighting for their respective political beliefs, several hundred Italian socialists and fascists clashed in a bloody battle last night in downtown Newark. Impassioned orators stirred the crowds of socialists to cheer as they denounced fascism with fiery invectives. A fascist rally, under the leadership of Count Ignazio Di Rocco, provoked the clash. The count was stabbed in the arm during the fight.



Busy Hands Are Happy Hands.

The Forgotten Americans

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY.—In the last few days, the foreign secretary of Mexico, Emilio Rabasa, has been in Moscow signing an economic, scientific and technological agreement with the Soviet Union and the other members of the Communist economic bloc.

At the same time, Mexican Luis Echeverria of Mexico, whose term of office ends next year, and who is building support as a "third world" candidate to succeed Kurt Waldheim as secretary-general of the United Nations, was completing a three-week trip across the world from India, the Middle East and northern Africa to Cuba.

These widely ignored events are reminders of two significant facts: First, that while the United States has been preoccupied with other parts of the world, its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere have been strengthening their ties with Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union. And second, that while the Soviet Union has been steadily building its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and China has been attempting the same in Southeast Asia, the U.S. "special relationship" with Latin America has been steadily declining.

Good Symbol

This tumultuous city of more than 10 million people, with its clamorous traffic, its wretched hovels and soaring skyscrapers, is as good a symbol as any of the changing relationships within the varied countries of Latin America and their relations with the United States.

Ten years ago, when the cold war was in full swing and the Cuban crises were bitter memories, Latin America acquiesced, though grudgingly, in the economic and political dominance of the United States and tended to follow Washington's lead in the United Nations.

The situation is quite different now. Politically, the cold war has abated. Cuba is less of a public issue, while the U.S. domination of Panama and the canal has become the most alarming and divisive issue since the Bay of Pigs—and is now regarded here and elsewhere in Latin America as a major threat to Kissinger's Latin American policy.

Economically, with the increase of industrialization of the major Latin American states, the direction, volume and terms of trade in the hemisphere are changing dramatically. Latin America seeks more access to the U.S. markets—the U.S. trade surplus last year was \$1.2 billion—and Latin America's markets are becoming more important to the big multinational U.S. corporations, the control of which is causing new problems and tensions in this part of the world.

Era of Change

The Linowitz Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations, headed by Sol Linowitz, former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, summed up the problem as follows: In the last decade, "Latin America has changed; the relations between Latin America and the United States have changed; the role of the United States in world affairs has changed."

"Lack of sustained official and general public interest in Latin America by the United States makes it hard to impress on our country's citizens, or even on its

officials, how much has been happening in the Americas. But unchanging policies in the face of rapidly changing conditions is a sure recipe for trouble."

Secretary of State Kissinger and William Rogers, his intelligent and well-informed assistant secretary for Latin American affairs, are aware of all this, but Kissinger is preoccupied with other problems: of arms control with the Soviet Union, the price of oil, the dangers of monetary chaos in the world, the problems of peace in the Middle East and the latest crisis in Portugal.

Long Run

In the short run he is probably right. He is dealing with the immediate turmoil of world affairs and this requires 48 hours every day, but in the long run the security of the United States, and even its relations with the rest of the world, may very well depend on the stability of the Americas as a whole—perhaps even more than almost anything else. Ideology is a matter of transitory opinion, but geography is an enduring fact, and this is an immediate problem in Washington's relations with the rest of the hemisphere.

For there is much criticism in this part of the world about Washington's excessive rhetoric. Roosevelt in his Good Neighbor Policy, Kennedy with his Alliance for Progress, Johnson in his Punta del Este talk of an American common market, and Kissinger in his offer of a "new dialogue," have all recognized the importance of a new deal for the New World—but it has been a long time coming, and the problem remains and deepens.

It is immensely complicated, for most of these countries are producing more people than food or goods, and they are at different stages of development, with alarming gaps between the very rich and the very poor.

Panama Threat

The danger of a guerrilla war against U.S. control of Panama is very real and a threat to the entire hemisphere policy. The danger of illegal Mexican immigration into the United States—700,000 illegal Mexicans were arrested in the United States last year—is even more of a menace for the future, with Mexico's population expected to go from 60 million at the present time to 125 million by the end of the century.

So one fact is fairly obvious. The hemisphere is not getting the attention and priority it deserves by the U.S. government, press, radio and television.

This may be one reason why Panama is bringing the canal to the point of crisis, and why the Mexicans are making agreements

with the Communist economic bloc and identifying themselves with the organization of the underdeveloped "third world." They are in trouble at home, and all over Latin America and the Caribbean, and they are trying by new alignments and sharper confrontations to get our attention.

At the same time, we witness a process of differentiation in the third world. The oil-producing countries today are counted among the wealthiest of nations; but that is only valid as long as the oil pumped from the wells can also be sold. An economic depression will immediately cause a reduction in the demand for energy and therefore in the demand for oil.

We can already observe such an incipient development with regard to some raw materials.

At any rate, the oil countries have become richer. But all of them are threatened by the danger of a new Klondike in our

COPENHAGEN.—As its special contribution to maintaining the world's ecological balance and, incidentally, with heartfelt thanks from sport fishermen on both sides of the ocean, Denmark is now in the final stage of applying measures to insure that the renowned Atlantic salmon, river lord of the Northern Hemisphere, shall no longer be threatened with depletion.

Salmon from areas as far apart as the United States, Canada, Ireland, Britain, Sweden and Spain pursue the curious habit of swimming from rivers where they have been bred to the icy Davis Straits off the coast of Greenland.

There they fatten on shrimp and other sea delicacies until they are ready to return to their bluish place, spawn and die. Easy to detect by modern electric devices, they have been hunted down by the thousands in their feeding grounds, netted by the ton and also taken by swarms of small-boat fishermen.

Denmark, which rules Greenland, had been under pressure for years to put an end to this unrestricted war on the salmon which was making them increasingly rare in the great rivers of the British Isles, the Pyrenees and Nova Scotia.

Nothing effective was accomplished, however, until the United States, in 1971, enacted the Pelly Law. This permitted the President to ban imports of fish from nations contravening international conservation programs.

In 1972 the Danish government

Letters

Mrs. Ford's Interview

Concerning Betty Ford's remarks in an interview (Herald Tribune, Aug. 12) that she would not be surprised or disturbed if her daughter Susan should have an affair: Does the Constitution say anything about impeaching a First Lady?

STEPHEN C. HART, Zaventem, Belgium.

Must the dignity of human beings be rated so low that Betty Ford could insult her 15-year-old daughter by condoning a "future affair"?

Is her popularity so tenuous that she must forfeit her daughter's integrity to achieve this? Congratulations First Lady—you have given me back the last 15 years in your time.

JOY FARRELLY, Paris.

Fourth World's Needs

By Bruno Kreisky

NEW YORK—A great debate has been going on: Will recent developments culminate in a crisis similar to the one in the 1930s? I think we should think more along the lines of what should be done in order to preclude such a development. In this attempt we would have to start with the experience which we acquired toward the end of those critical developments.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that we have to go beyond the economist Keynes in our attempt to come to grips with the crisis. In all sectors where private enterprise cannot be induced to make the necessary investments, even if offered maximum public subsidies, public investment has to be initiated, taking advantage of the opportunity to provide a better infrastructure for our countries.

During Keynes's era there was no problem of water pollution, there was no danger of an imminent tipping of the ozone layer surrounding our planet, there was no problem of the environment—at least they were not recognized as public and political problems.

Keynes Era

During the era of Keynes, the necessity of expanding public transportation was not as evident as it is today and there was only a limited interest in the establishment and expansion of public health services.

Today we face all these problems, and all these subject matters must be included in our public investments. If we follow this course, we may not get any richer in the conventional sense of classical economics but we will create the conditions for a better and more human life for future generations.

We all know that development assistance, as it is called, finds itself in a state of crisis. It is, simultaneously, a material, a political and a psychological crisis.

At the same time, we witness a process of differentiation in the third world. The oil-producing countries today are counted among the wealthiest of nations; but that is only valid as long as the oil pumped from the wells can also be sold. An economic depression will immediately cause a reduction in the demand for energy and therefore in the demand for oil.

We can already observe such an incipient development with regard to some raw materials.

At any rate, the oil countries have become richer. But all of them are threatened by the danger of a new Klondike in our

times. This danger will become imminent at the latest by the time when the flow of oil will slow down.

The future of these countries has to be planned today—by these countries themselves—and we have to assist them in their endeavor with our industrial know-how and our experience. This represents the best and most equitable way of recycling petrodollars.

With regard to the increase in the price of oil we have to bear in mind that this price is not only of interest to the present-day producers but also to all those nations now engaged in the development of new sources of energy.

Expensive Oil

The oil which will flow from Norway, Scotland and the vast spaces of Siberia and Alaska will be very expensive. Otherwise, the investments undertaken by these countries would not be profitable.

But the nations hit hardest by this development are those of the so-called "fourth world," those set apart from the third world due to their poverty.

Therefore, believe it or not, our task is to conceive a plan for these nations, a plan similar to the one which the United States initiated for a Europe ravaged by war. We have to commit ourselves to worldwide cooperation which gradually turns these nations into economic partners of the industrialized nations.

But the most urgent task consists in overcoming the gigantic unemployment and their state of permanent famine. This can be neither an act of pure charity nor one of strictly commercial profit-oriented nature. It requires understanding of political action and, therefore, an eminently political act.

By-Product

That such a course of action will open up a wide area of financial cooperation with the oil-producing nations, and for economic change in general, may be a by-product for some, the main objective for others.

This is not the time to present profound observations about politics and morals. But I do insist that, in the final analysis, the morality of a political course of action can best be judged by the fruits derived from it.

This article was adapted by The New York Times from a speech made by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria at the Freedom Award dinner of the International Rescue Committee in New York earlier this year.

The Politics of Salmon

By C. L. Sulzberger

promised to phase out high-seas fishing of Davis Straits salmon, putting an end to netting operations more than 12 miles off the coast, and also to set maximum limits on the inshore catch. That year the total Greenland catch was 2,500 tons—1,800 inshore and 700 on the high seas.

It is estimated that there are about 250 salmon per ton. By the end of 1975, when high-seas fishing terminates and new quotas are fixed inshore, more than 300,000 salmon will be available to return each year to the rivers of North America and Europe.

Thus, from an angler's viewpoint, Denmark has taken effective, positive steps. U.S. Ambassador to Copenhagen Philip Crowe, himself a renowned game fisherman, says: "The Danes deserve great credit. They have shown much responsibility, and are doing everything possible to help the situation."

Pollution

Now the questions to be faced are pollution in some of the great salmon rivers that are being slowly poisoned by industrial waste and continuation of offshore netting near the mouths of such rivers. Each country containing salmon streams must take protective measures against these threats in order to benefit fully from the greatly improved situation in the Davis Straits.

As for Greenland itself, the measures adopted by Denmark (inspired by Washington and by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries) have been resented by that vast island's population. Largely illiterate, Greenlanders see no reason why America should be able to reduce the catch they are permitted on and off their own shores.

The Greenlanders are often unaware that an important percentage of their fish harvest, including salmon, is sold to the U.S. market and that they would face economic penalties were this to be cut off under the Pelly Law. Moreover, many Greenlanders dream of "salmon full control over all their natural resources, including salmon, when present Danish plans to grant the island autonomy finally bear fruit."

U.S. Nostalgia

Greenlanders resent what they see as U.S. nostalgia. They wish to rely on higher, not lower, salmon catches because their cod banks are thinning out. When the energetic Crowe visited Greenland last year and talked with village mayors and ordinary fishermen, he reported:

"They were polite as all Greenlanders are but there was no mistaking their bitterness. They had it firmly in their minds that the United States was primarily responsible for the Danish decision to limit their salmon catch and that the reason for this state on our part was due entirely to pressure from the sport fishermen led by Bing Crosby."

In the meantime, the question of saving the salmon is being long involved in broader and unrelated political issues. The most unscrupulous of the Greenland politicians have hinted privately but not so far in the newspapers that in their minds there is a close connection between the Danish-American bases maintained on the island for NATO defense and the salmon catch. "If America should 'pay' for the privilege of keeping her military installations, by going along with Greenland's desire to increase her inshore salmon quota."

Obituaries

Vladimir Kuts, 48, Winner Of Gold Medals for Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Vladimir Kuts, 48, the record-smashing long-distance runner who earned the Soviet Union its first Olympic gold medal, died yesterday of a heart attack, Tass reported.

Mr. Kuts set Olympic records when he won the 5,000 and 10,000-meter runs at Melbourne in 1956. Mr. Kuts, whose total-training techniques helped cause the improvement in athletic performance of the last two decades, had been working as a trainer since retiring in 1958.

He was virtually unknown when he beat Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia and Britain's Chris Chataway in the European 5,000-

From Wire Dispatches

meter championship in August, 1954. He set his first world record for the distance of 13 minutes 56 seconds—a time he was to beat on several occasions.

It was in this race that he gave the first demonstration of his style of front-running—leading all the way with periodic spurts to "kill off" the opposition.

The time he set in 1957 of 13 minutes 35 seconds stood for seven years. He also set a world record for 10,000 meters of 28 minutes 30.4 seconds, just before the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne.

It was at Melbourne that the burly, fair-haired Mr. Kuts, a former sailor, achieved his greatest performance, winning both the 5,000 and 10,000-meter events. He was voted world sportsman of the year that year and again in 1957.

Known as the iron man of track, Mr. Kuts was born in Aleksino, the Ukraine, and began running in 1949 when he was 22.

A Communist party member since 1951, Mr. Kuts held the post of Lenin for his services to athletics—the highest civilian award in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Aureliana Urrutia SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Dr. Aureliana Urrutia, 103, Mexican minister of interior



Vladimir Kuts
... 1956 photo.

in 1913-1914 and a well-known surgeon in the United States for 60 years, has died here.

Shota Tatarashvili

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Shota Tatarashvili, 53, the Premier of the tiny autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, has died, the newspaper Ivestia said yesterday.

Mr. Tatarashvili also was a deputy in the Supreme Soviet or parliament.

Moshe Silberg

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (AP)—Moshe Silberg, 75, former president of Israel's Supreme Court and a leading authority on Jewish law, died yesterday, hospital officials announced. A native of Lithuania, Mr. Silberg immigrated to Palestine in 1929.

Leftists Murder 3d Policeman in Madrid in Month

MADRID, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Urban guerrillas yesterday shot and killed a lieutenant of the para-military Guardia Civil police force. He was the third policeman slain in Madrid by leftist extremists in a month.

Security police headquarters said that the policeman was shot in the heart from a car near his home. Four youths fled in the car scattering leaflets signed by the Maoist Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front, the spokesman said.

The same organization claimed responsibility for the assassinations of another Guardia Civil and a policeman in car attacks this month and last month. Two other policemen were injured by gunfire from cars.

Police have arrested at least 14 alleged members of the group in connection with the earlier shooting of Madrid policemen. Earlier this week, a state prosecutor asked in a pre-trial brief that five of them be sentenced to death for terrorism and murder. No date has been set for their trial.

The government has said it will introduce a law against terrorism to give police and the courts additional powers to fight growing political violence.

Saigon-Reykjavik Ties

HONG KONG, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—South Vietnam and Iceland have decided to set up diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with immediate effect, the North Vietnam news agency reported.

He said he has documents that could "shatter the fabrication trumped up by our persecutors," but he will not release them because that would divide the nation.

He said that his government had prepared Greece economically and socially for admission into the European Economic Community and that the country would have been led to parliamentary democracy long ago "if it were not for the inexperience of the sovereign, the negativism of politicians, the internal problems of the revolution and the opposition of big interests."

Mr. Papadopoulos said that he was overthrown by a coup on Nov. 23, 1973, following riots "prepared by a dark coalition" as he was leading the country to election.

He said he has documents that could "shatter the fabrication trumped up by our persecutors," but he will not release them because that would divide the nation.

Greece Seen Sure of Entry Into EEC Despite Problems

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 17 (NYT)—The acceptance of Greece as the 10th member of the European Economic Community seems virtually assured, since none of the nine current members would oppose the application publicly.

Some of the Common Market nations have private doubts about the application, however, and a lengthy process of hard bargaining lies ahead, according to Western diplomats here.

Greek officials know that their country will have a tough time competing against the industrialized nations of Western Europe. But they are hoping that the bloc will provide Greece with the incentive and the resources needed to modernize this nation's agriculture and industry.

Greece became an associate member of the Common Market in 1961 but its affiliation was suspended after the military coup here in 1967. After civilian rule was restored last year, the government regained Greece's associate status in December and applied in June for full membership.

Some Common Market members regret that Greece's application is being considered so soon after Britain's June 5 referendum on membership, the diplomats said. Some feel that the current membership of nine is too unwieldy, and an increase would pose more problems.

Premier Constantine Karamanlis feels that if Greece became more identified with Western Europe, it would become less dependent on the United States, its primary patron since the end of World War II.

Officials here also say that, if Greece became integrated into the community, other EEC members would gain leverage to oppose any anti-democratic movements here.

But 4-Nation Project Continues

Red Take-Overs Cloud Plan To Develop the Mekong River

By Neal Ulevich

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (AP)—With three of the four nations involved under Communist control, the future of an ambitious scheme to harness the 2,600-mile-long Mekong River is as murky as its waters.

Some observers are ready to write off the project because of the change of governments this year in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The three countries, along with Thailand, formed an association in 1957 with the goal of developing their natural resources, so that mothers and children may not die, nor fathers foment revolution.

The Mekong rises on the north slope of the Tethyan mountain range in the Tibetan highlands of China's Tsinghai Province. It flows southward from China through Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam to the South China Sea.

In the two decades since the project began, about \$300 million has been spent or committed to the program and its many facets, such as hydroelectric power, irrigation and health. When South Vietnam and Cambodia fell to the Communists last spring, some of the projects had achieved reality. Others existed in reams of studies necessary to plan and build dams, reservoirs and irrigation networks.

Some Are Optimists

While there are those who see the project as a failure, others are optimistic despite the Communist take-overs. Among them are the officers of the Mekong Committee secretariat in Bangkok.

William van der Oord, a Dutchman who serves as executive agent of the secretariat, said recently that he thinks the upheaval in Southeast Asia may produce some surprises, not necessarily bad ones.

The river's lower basin is a relatively untapped resource for the four countries.

Sixty million persons live in the area drained by the lower Mekong or in areas adjacent to it. Projections place the population at twice that by the end of the century. Food will be a major problem.

For the Mekong Committee, which proposed three giant dams to tap the river's hydroelectric and irrigation potential, there is now only uncertainty.

The committee has heard nothing

from the Cambodian committee since the Khmer Rouge took over. Projects in Cambodia under way before the end of the war were either abandoned or destroyed during the fighting.

Little Communication

Communication between Bangkok and Saigon has been minimal. The Laotian committee continues to function, although its fate is unclear. In Thailand, domestic projects continue but uncertainty in other countries has paralyzed any project requiring regional cooperation.

Project officers say the desperate need for regional cooperation to meet the needs of growing populations and—far Thailand especially—industrialization, may make continuation of the project too tempting to turn down for political reasons. That is the hope of the plan's boosters.

As a group the countries have almost everything—rice, cattle, fish, tea, coffee, pepper, rubber, tin, coal and possibly even oil and bauxite, Mr. Van der Oord said.

Together, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam have about the same area as the European Common Market: 386,000 square miles.

Thailand's need for electrical power will skyrocket during the next decades, according to United Nations projections. Less industrialized Vietnam also will need more power and would reap benefits in the Mekong Delta from a comprehensive flood-control project.

Big Potential in Laos

Laos, with a small population and little industry, has little but hydroelectric potential. Alone, ignoring mainstream projects shared with neighboring Thailand, Laos could tap tributaries within its borders to generate sufficient power to supply the future needs of Thailand, Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia and southwest China, according to an expert.

Critics of this idea argue, however, that few countries would trust any other country for an uninterrupted supply of electricity.

Thailand for that reason is supporting the Mekong project—but also planning expensive nuclear generating capacity of its own to meet future needs. Each country in the region realizes that any mainstream dam on the river would affect life—and politics—downstream in neighboring countries.

Some experts view the project's proposed Pa Mong Dam across the Mekong between Laos and Thailand as a political compromise as well as a glowing example of regional cooperation. The two other major dams would span the Mekong well inside the borders of Cambodia.

The United States, which assisted in technical studies on the feasibility of the Pa Mong Dam and other projects, is virtually discontinuing its aid to Laos. Relations with Cambodia and South Vietnam ended with the Communist take-over.

The Soviet Union and China never expressed any interest in the program when all four countries were in the Western orbit. Numerous small nations, however, contributed to and continue to fund a number of minor programs supervised by the Mekong project.

Catholics, Buddhists Reported Working With Saigon Regime

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Religious leaders, both Buddhist and Roman Catholic, generally have enjoyed good relations with the Communist government in South Vietnam, two Quaker administrators who recently left that country have reported.

The administrators, Paul and Sophia Quinn-Judge, completed two years of service as Saigon representatives of the American Friends Service Committee.

"Buddhist venerables and Catholic bishops are treated with a great deal of respect," Mrs. Quinn-Judge told reporters, adding that some of the first newspapers to receive licenses to publish under the new government were Catholic journals.

One of these, she said, was a weekly, "which we translated as 'Catholic and Nation,' which dealt with the Catholic community all over Vietnam. It dealt with those Catholics who were feeling scared about their new government."

She said postwar developments in Vietnam disclosed "far more communication between the [Catholic] bishops and the Provisional Revolutionary Government [Viet Cong] than we had known existed."

There is less hostility between the Catholic Church and the present government in Vietnam today than there was two decades ago when Ho Chi Minh took over what was then North Vietnam, Mr. Quinn-Judge said, because Catholic leadership in recent years has been "more realistic."

"One of the most effective movements against the Thieu government was the conservative Catholics, who were disillusioned with the corruption," he said.

The couple, whose work in Vietnam involved administration of the rehabilitation center which the American Friends Service



STILL SMOKING—The wreckage of a car-bomb explosion litters a street in Belfast.

Relief Groups Agree to Help Thais in Handling Refugees

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (NYT)—Thailand has obtained agreements from three international relief organizations to take over most of the responsibility for the Indochinese refugees that continue to enter this country. The agreements may ease some of the tensions the refugees have created between Thailand and its Communist neighbors.

The first test of whether the effort will be successful may be a visit to Hanoi by Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan.

The visit, set for this month, will be the first by a senior Thai leader to an Indochinese country since the Communists took over in South Vietnam and Cambodia in April.

Agreements between Thailand, the United Nations high commissioner on refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross were worked out by Mr. Chatichai in Geneva early last month and in subsequent meetings here between other Thai and international relief officials.

"There is no question that the role of the high commissioner is to lessen tensions between states and we hope we will play that role here," a UN official said.

Keeping in Touch

"We have been and continue to be in touch with all parties concerned—the governments in Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China and the representative of GRUNK [the Cambodian Communist government] in Peking, Hanoi and Paris," the official added.

Next month, High Commissioner for Refugees Sadruddin Aga Khan will visit Thailand as part of a tour that is expected to include Hanoi and possibly Saigon. At the same time, Red Cross officials have also been invited to tour the refugee areas of Thailand.

In a series of recent meetings, the three principal international refugee organizations operating here—the High Commissioner's Office, the Red Cross and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration—have agreed to share the burdens of caring for the refugees, who are estimated to number more than 40,000.

The High Commissioner's Office plans to begin soon a worldwide fund-raising drive, much of it centered in the United States.

"This is likely to be an indefinite

nate effort," a relief official observed. "We are prepared to help as long as it is necessary."

In New York, a UN spokesman announced that \$3.2 million had been allocated to provide food and other supplies to an estimated 30,000 Meo tribesmen who have fled from Laos to Thailand, the Associated Press reported. The Meo fled Laos after the take-over of that country by the Pathet Lao. Some of them had been members of a CIA-supported mercenary army.

Thailand did not sign a 1951 convention and protocol relating to the status of refugees. The protocol stipulates that refugees coming into a country would not be forced back to the country from which they had fled and that they would be given asylum, help toward assimilation and travel documents and other papers.

Thailand has refused to pledge any of these guarantees and some relief officials wonder how long the refugees in Thailand can be kept isolated in squalid camps, with their futures uncertain and the threat of forced return to their home countries.

U.S. Closes Out Military Aid to Laos, Shuts Unit

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The U.S. military aid program to Laos officially ended Friday with the closure of the unit that administered it. U.S. authorities announced.

The closedown was in accordance with the position taken by the Laotian coalition government in a June 26 diplomatic note. The note resulted in termination of U.S. activities in Laos on June 30, a U.S. spokesman said.

The note did not specifically mention the military aid program but spoke of assistance accords that did not conform to the policy of the Laotian government, now dominated by the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

The program provided the Laotian military with equipment, training, fuel and supplies. Authorities said more than \$27 million was approved for the program in the fiscal year that ended June 30. Figures on the amount actually used were not available.

The 50-man unit was based in Udorn in northeast Thailand. It reported directly to the commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific area. The actual flow of equipment and supplies ceased several weeks ago.

Japanese Storm Kills 12

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—At least 12 persons were killed, 23 were missing and 32 injured when the typhoon designated as Phyllis hit southwestern Japan today, causing landslides, power failures and transport disruptions. More than 1,250 homes were destroyed.

Salvaged Ship Transferred to Saigon Regime

HONG KONG, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The ownership of the Truong Xuan, a Vietnamese freighter abandoned by 3,700 refugees when it foundered as they fled in May, has been transferred to the new Communist regime in Saigon by agents for the tugboat which salvaged it and brought it here.

The 3,700 refugees, fearing that the Truong Xuan was sinking, were taken off the 2,000-ton, 17-year-old vessel by a passing Danish freighter.

The Truong Xuan, estimated to have cost \$400,000 and have a \$100,000 scrap value now, was brought into harbor here by the tugboat Wilvin.

The Sime Darby shipping company, representing the Wilvin's Singapore owners, said they had negotiated the transfer of the Truong Xuan's ownership to the Saigon regime. It was not disclosed how much Saigon agreed to pay the salvage operators for the damaged freighter.

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Waldheim Ends Visit

BRISBANE, Aug. 17 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today left Dubrovnik for New York after two days of talks with President Tito and other Yugoslav officials.

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Shriver Is Prepared To Declare Candidacy

HYANNISPORT, Mass., Aug. 17 (UPI)—Sargent Shriver, who has been informally campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, said yesterday he would make his campaign official next month.

Mr. Shriver made the announcement at a \$100-a-plate cocktail party and buffet at the Kennedy compound here attended by numerous Kennedys and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. Mr. Shriver's wife is the former Eunice Kennedy, President Kennedy's sister.

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Honduras Halts Concessions to 2 U.S. Fruit Firms

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The government has withdrawn all concessions granted to United Brands and Castle & Cook, both U.S. banana companies.

Chief of State Juan Alberto Melgar Castro said the move against the firms did not "amount to an expropriation." What the government wanted to do, he said on Friday, was to put an end to the privileges the two companies had enjoyed for more than 50 years.

Four months ago, United Brands admitted it had paid \$1.25 million in bribes to government officials to get banana export taxes lowered.

The scandal led to the bloodless overthrow of former Honduran Chief of State Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano and the pending prosecution of former Economy Minister Abraham Benetton Ramos, who is alleged to have received the bribe. Mr. Benetton Ramos has denied the charges.

Suharto Charges China Subversion

JAKARTA, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Suharto accused China yesterday of supporting underground Communist movements in Indonesia and said that relations between the two countries would not be normal until China dropped its support for a revival of the banned Communist party.

Speaking in parliament on the eve of Indonesia's 30th anniversary of independence from the Dutch, Mr. Suharto said, "Other nations continue to provide protection to leaders of the Communist terrorists or openly support the revival of the Communist party in our country."

"This action will be regarded as an unfriendly act and an intervention in our internal affairs," he said. "It is within this framework that we must see why it is still difficult to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China."

25 Die in S. Africa In Fire on Reserve

MATSHETSHA, South Africa, Aug. 17 (AP)—At least 25 persons have been killed and about 1,000 others left homeless by a bush fire in the Transkei African Homeland, a reserve southwest of Durban, it was reported yesterday.

Authorities said that the blaze, whipped by strong winds, began Thursday and destroyed scores of African huts and killed thousands of sheep, pigs, goats and horses.

The High Cost of Earning More

Denmark's Woes Outpace Its Welfare-State Growth

By John Vinocur

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Something has gone wrong in a country where they start offering an optional extra year of high school in the fall so as not to drown the labor market. Something is amiss in a place where someone can write a book called "Does It Pay to Earn More Money?"

No one suggests that a nation has gone rotten that provides everyone with good schools, virtually free medical care, dignified old age and the right to complain, but Denmark acknowledges it is in trouble.

The country has been Western Europe's leader in unemployment for the last year with up to 13 per cent of the blue-collar work force jobless. Emigration ran to 40,000 last year—the equivalent of 1.6 million persons on a U.S. population scale—and is now up 25 per cent, the highest rate in a century. And since 1971, when they reached 44 per cent, taxes here have represented a greater part of the gross national product than anywhere else in the industrialized world.

Horror Show

Beyond the statistical horror show, the problem is that Denmark's troubles outpace recession and involve the functioning and growth of its super-welfare state. Many Danes now believe that the country's recovery depends not only on the standard economic stimulants, but also on a

basic decision on whether to continue in the direction the welfare state has brought the country.

This direction is one in which 85 per cent of the population gets some kind of money from the state, whether it's 25 per cent off a bill for house painting or two-thirds back from the cost of sending a child to a private kindergarten. A Dane can be paid for moving from a private house to an apartment or get a tax break for moving from an apartment to a private house.

This direction has also meant that the number of employees in the state sector runs to about 700,000, the same amount employed by heavy industry. On the local level, it requires a town like Gladsaxe, outside Copenhagen, with a population of 60,000, to have 3,000 municipal employees, 300 of whom work in the tax division.

It means, too, that taxes to support the infrastructure are mind-boggling. The kind that makes a new Chevrolet cost \$32,000 or a small Renault \$7,000. Ultimately the situation leads to a book like "Does It Pay to Earn More Money?" which tries to answer a question that in almost all other places would be thought inconceivable: Can a salary increase mean less real income?

Danes, particularly those with incomes of around \$10,000 a year, are so roped into a system of children's allowances, high taxes and sliding rent subsidies that

the extra money from a promotion can take them out of a salary area with more advantageous social benefits. Economists for two political opposites, the Central Labor Union and the Danish Federation of Industry, have agreed that sending a wife to work often represented no additional income for a couple.

The result is a loss of worker initiative.

"If I offer some of my people a chance to work on a Saturday at double time," a U.S. businessman said, "I'll be laughed at and for good reason. Everybody knows that taxes will take so much of their overtime that what's left will barely pay for lunch, a beer and transport."

The Danish experience with unemployment during the last two years, resulting from the crisis, less competitive export products and a building boom not dampened early enough, has provided a good look at where the society has gone.

The state provides up to \$500 a month after taxes to the jobless and municipal governments can offer additional money so that rent, mortgage, car and even television payments can be met if they are considered a necessity. A construction worker like Einar Johansen said idleness has made him depressed but Einar Dahl, 48, a crane operator who has been out of work for the better part of two years, has another view:

Not Embarrassed

"I'll say what other people are too embarrassed to—in Denmark, unemployment is a paradise. It would take the devil himself now to make a young guy work in a factory. I've got a multiple job in August for about 8,000 kroner (\$1,200). But because my kids are grown up, I'll pay around 60 per cent in taxes. Under these circumstances, you're being punished to work."

The Federation of Danish Industries says hopefully that Mr. Dahl's viewpoint is that of only the least efficient worker, but some of the evidence it receives contradicts that. Jorgen Nyboe, a home builder, complained publicly that he was unable to hire enough construction workers this summer, although thousands are out of work. He suggested that the problem could be the disproportion between unemployment benefits and taxes.

Facing the world at 17 or 18 in the Danish context has become difficult as well. With unemployment among young people running at about 23 per cent, the state decided to add an optional extra year of high school for students not continuing toward university degrees.

Mrs. Lisa Nyboe Andersen's 17-year-old daughter, Agnete, is out to the Shelter Program at Hvidovre High School outside the capital. "It looks like the best way for Agnete to make time for a while," she said. "All her friends started looking for jobs and found it impossible."

Political Blame

There is no well-defined, right-left political blame to go with what public opinion polls show is mounting dissatisfaction because both the Social Democrats and the Conservatives have increased the social welfare apparatus during their terms in office. But a gradual movement away from the welfare state ideal is emerging.

There has been a double political result. The Progress party, the group most aggressively attacking government spending and taxes, has become the third largest political organization in the country. And the old-line parties have been pushed into calling for a moderate rollback in both the areas of taxation and government expenditures.

The last budget of the government does provide, in fact, less government spending.

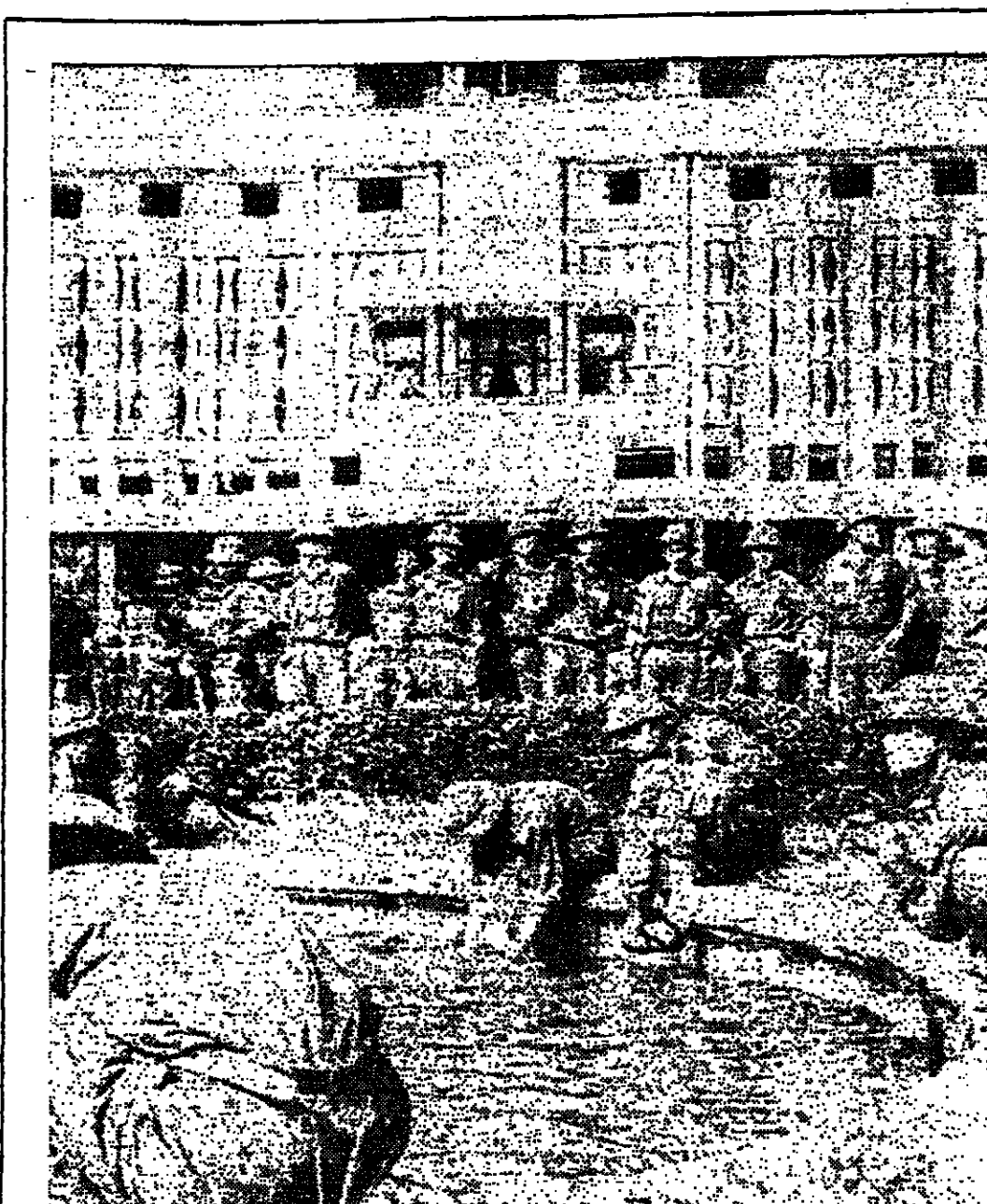
Resistance to Cuts

But there was resistance to most of the cuts in parliament. Moreover, according to figures from the industry federation, expenses in the social sector are up by 4 or 5 per cent.

Under the circumstances, the alternatives for Denmark's ruling Socialists are to make major cuts in the operation of the welfare state while waiting for the economy to begin moving—economists say Denmark is entirely dependent on recovery of its big clients—or to step further to the left.

An attempt to bring industry increasingly under worker control with a greater worker share of the profits would seem to be the only course remaining for the government of Premier Anker Joergensen because any kind of tax increase now would be politically suicide.

But a Social Democratic bill that would lead to turning profits into funds run by labor unions got an unpopular reception when presented earlier in the year. Denmark is a country that has found out that it cannot really afford its welfare state, but has not decided with any vigor what to do about it.



NEW LOOK IN SAIGON—A group of Viet Cong soldiers ease the summer heat by washing their feet in a fountain before the former Presidential Palace in Saigon.

I have met very few people in Saigon (apart from the odd visiting Communist journalist) who take what the authorities say at face value: many people consider them outright liars.

The New Censors Assure S. Vietnam a Good Press

Mr. Fenton, who wrote this article for the British newspaper the Guardian, left Saigon early this month.

By James Fenton

BANGKOK—Since the victory of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, all news from Saigon has had to pass through the censors. As a result, the regime has received rather a good press, although journalists who wrote favorably while on the spot have tended to turn round and snap at the new authorities on leaving the country.

For this, the Vietnamese have only themselves to blame. As far as I know, there have been no great atrocities in South Vietnam since the fall of Saigon, and the revolutionary movement has done an immense amount to excite admiration and respect. But this, unfortunately, is not enough for them; they require from the reporter not just fairness, but complicity. They want their friends to be loyal to the point of dishonesty.

They are not realists. When a bus on the Dalat road went over a cliff, killing all the passengers except one, the report of the event was censored. Nobody had suggested that this accident was the fault of the PRG, but it offended the amour propre of the revolution that such tragedies should be made public. This sort of censorship has already been immensely harmful to the government's own cause.

Censorship in South Vietnam is something of an exact science. I got into a little trouble, for instance, when I mentioned a factory which had run out of imported raw materials. I had said that this factory was finding it impossible to function. What I should have said, it was explained, was that the factory was finding it "difficult" to function. The factory made nylon ties. It happened to have run out of nylon gut. For a nylon net factory, I should have thought this was more than a mere difficulty.

Trivial

You may think this incident is trivial. I think it is very trivial. There are a lot of very trivial minds in South Vietnam, concerning themselves with very

trivial tasks. Here is a more important incident. Before the fall of Saigon there was a general panic, deliberately fostered by the Americans, about the fate of those who had served under the Nguyen Van Thieu regime. Yet the conquering army took over the capital, to everyone's relief, without any reprisals. Some weeks later it was announced that former soldiers, officers, police, spies, and government officials were to be sent for re-education. The details and categories were very carefully and exactly given; for some, it would be three days, for others 10, and for the highest ranks 30. Those who were to go for 30 days were told exactly what to take. It was clear that they were going to the mountains since they required a pullover, a raincoat, a mosquito net, toothpaste and a certain sum of money for food.

The officers reported to their various checkpoints with their luggage, and have not yet returned. A few weeks ago, when those who had been on the 10-day stint had not been heard of, a rumor spread around Saigon that many of them had been killed. The rumor was that there had been an accident—perhaps an ambush—somewhere near Tay Ninh. Casualty figures varied from 40 to 2,000, and those involved were said to be mainly the officers on re-education.

Raw Nerves

There were small groups of wives around central Saigon, trying to find out what had happened to their husbands, and arguing bitterly when they got no response. Women also gathered near the post office to find out when their husbands were due to leave on similar courses. There were scenes of weeping and shouting—the first demonstrations against the new government. It was as if a nerve had been exposed—all the old fears of the Communists had been revived.

It was never clear whether there had been an accident, although I believe that is likely. If the officers on re-education are clearing up old battlefields as part of their course, then some of them are bound to get blown up one way or another—just as the peasants are bound to get blown up. There is so much un-

exploded junk lying around in the fields that such accidents are bound to occur.

But without accidents, reports in newspapers, and without whole truths, panic is encouraged. The authorities were very slow to respond to the situation. When they did, they had to admit that the "10-day" and "month" courses were only minimal times: the officers would not return until their "prise de conscience" was complete.

In other words, the public had been tricked. Everyone, including the foreign press, had naively taken them at their word when they talked of 30 days. Nor had the censors, incidentally, bothered to correct that impression. They had achieved a little short-term publicity for their clemency, and managed in the long term to drive a wedge between themselves and the public. I have met very few people in Saigon apart from the odd visiting Communist journalist) who take what the authorities say at face value: many people consider them outright liars.

Another interesting topic for the censor was that of social classes. The correspondent from Der Spiegel, who anticipated a class struggle in South Vietnam, was astonished to find that all references to the impoverishment of the bourgeoisie were cut out of one of his articles, which was returned to him for rewriting. He would not have been so surprised had he been more familiar with the "two-stage" theory of revolution, which depicts the notion of the working class taking power in Vietnam under present conditions. The emphasis now, he was later told, was on reconciliation: the bourgeoisie has its role to play. So he was not allowed to describe the markets in Saigon where middle-class families were selling off their household goods.

Bad Impression

Nor was I allowed to say, during a period in which central Saigon was deserted, that central Saigon was deserted. It would give a bad impression. And anyway, had I not seen all the demonstrations?

One would not have really noticed the lack of demonstrations had not the PRG insisted on occasionally mounting a few processions through the streets. These were pathetic, straggling affairs, when

one thought of the sort of demonstrations that we (I mean the class of 1968) used to put on in favor of the PRG. The marches that the PRG organized in favor of themselves pale into insignificance.

All spontaneous demonstrations and unauthorized meetings were very soon banned, which put a curb on the student activities previously fostered by the new government. An occasional group of children, led by a cadre with a loud-speaker, ceremoniously swept the streets. But the same streets had already been swept that day by professional street sweepers.

Meanwhile beggars, cripples, and lepers remained on the pavements. People still slept in doorways, and the road was blocked off for about a week while the authorities tried to put up a new flagpole on the town hall (they wanted to fly two very, very big flags from one pole, and it had to look exactly right).

This obsession with appearances, this amour propre, this unwillingness to talk straight, did not go unnoticed in Saigon. The first untruth floated by the PRG was that there had been an uprising in the capital. In fact the only genuine demonstrations of support for the new regime came after the event—nobody had been asked previously to rise up, and nobody did so until the tanks had appeared at the palace.

Seeds of Distrust

Afterwards, however, there was relief among the general public, a strong feeling that everything had been done very decently. There were many people who were genuinely enthusiastic, in their pleasant surprise, to do their best to work with the new order. Much of that potential support has been squandered. It is clear that, in spite of the convenient myth of the uprising, the Saigonese are not trusted.

The soldiers do not generally call the Saigonese comrades, for instance. They distrust them, perhaps rightly, and feel very much apart, while the Saigonese cannot help admitting their respect for the soldiers, distrust the authorities very much.

There is something underhand about the methods of the authorities, something sordid. And it all begins with their inability to tell the truth.

French City Does Without Americans

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

CHATEAUX, France (NYT)—Mareel Lemoine, a Communist who is a deputy for this region in the French National Assembly, got a bargain on his house in what had once been the U.S. ghetto.

But Joseph Cagne's "Joe From Maine" bar lost its best customers and René Bignon became the manager of an airport where there suddenly were almost no planes.

From the war the citizens of this city of 35,000 inhabitants in central France tell it now, they are just as happy that the big NATO air station closed down nearly 10 years ago.

With the help of central planning machinery that has been formulated over three decades to influence regional economic development, industry has been expanded and employment has been diversified. There are fewer traffic jams and the town is a good deal quieter at night, especially around the bars near the railroad station.

The new industry, much of it U.S.-owned, is in specially designated zones on the fringes. Pointing to the Mead Paper Company's plant, Jean-François Colzani, a physician, amateur Socialist politician and supporter of the United States, commented: "The Americans have come back but without their uniforms."

Jobs Wiped Out

The United States opened the Chateaux base in 1951. It was NATO's most important air station until 1968, when President Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of the integrated military structure.

Nearly 10,000 free-spending Americans, and the town breathing registers show, were creating about 700 new consumers a year, were forced to leave. Abruptly wiped out were 6,000 relatively well-paid jobs for local inhabitants.

"There is no doubt about it, the region suffered a heavy blow," said Henri Guerin, an economic planning official at the prefecture for the Department of Indre. Chateaux, named for the chateau that a warrior called Raoul the Generous built in the year 881, is the capital of the department.

Because the port was so good, town officials observed, workers came from as far away as Lunenburg, 75 miles to the south, for jobs at the base. Some of the effects of the closing were mitigated when those "foreign" workers went home.

Altogether, about a quarter of the jobs available at Chateaux were eliminated and it took until the early 1970s to get over the resulting slump, according to the municipal financial officer, André Jalevaux.

Using the planning procedures that have existed since 1945, the authorities in Paris immediately classified Chateaux as a depressed area, giving it the right to tap public funds for subsidies for companies interested in building factories.

Priority was assigned to road, and communication facilities, low-cost housing and municipal athletic facilities and swimming pools. All with the aim of making life easier and widening the industrial potential. The support



The New York Times

projects were largely financed by state funds, under allocations adjusted to the planning program. A dozen concerns have built major installations since 1968. Besides Mead, there are Corning Glass, Alcoa, Westinghouse, Schlumberger, which makes metering devices here, and General Electric of Britain.

Critics of the efforts to attract industry, among them Mr. Lemoine and Roger Drouin, head of the local chapter of the biggest French trade-union organization, which is Communist-led, maintain that too many handouts were given to big companies at the expense of existing medium-size and small businesses. As a result, they say, the city remains in economic difficulty, with 2,000 registered as jobless—the most since the political and economic troubles of the late 1960s.

Chief-indent Ploud, manager of a local bank, confirmed that business was not good but said it was a result of generally depressed conditions. "Consumers are not buying because they are worried about the future," he said. "Our books show that we took in 30 per cent more savings in June than a year ago."

Mr. Cagne, a veteran of the Omaha Beach landing in World War II who opened his Joe From Maine bar in 1952, reports that his business has come back since the late 1960s and that he now has the public sold on his hamburgers.

U.S.-Style Houses

As the base expanded until it stretched for acres along the eastern side of the road to Paris, about five miles north of town, a construction company, now bankrupt, built nearly 400 houses for U.S. families in the middle of undulating wheat fields.

When the houses, the single-family model to which many Americans are accustomed, were dumped on the market, selling for as little as \$15,000, local citizens such as Mr. Lemoine discovered that living in the American style was not unpleasant. Many managers of local industry have also settled at the site, called Cité de Brasserie.

In its day, the airport served as the main dispatching center for the European Command of NATO. Today, there is an airport, which handles a few executive aircraft—Chateaux does not have facilities for scheduled commercial services—and has hangars that a state-owned aircraft company, Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale, has used to repair planes.

Jean Putrin, a runway official who had worked for the Americans, said: "I can recall when we had planes landing here at a rate of one to two a minute. It was fantastic. You took that Chateaux road as the center of the world."

A sort of breeze wafted across the field, rustling the golden wheat at the edges. One plane, a two-seater, had taken off that day.

With or Without Mujib, Bangladesh's Mammoth Problems Seem Insoluble

By Lewis M. Simons

HONG KONG (WP)—The coup of Bangladesh ended the life of Bangladesh President Mujibur Rahman and his authoritarian regime Friday morning is not likely to end the misery of the beleaguered young nation.

Certainly Sheikh Mujib did not have the answers to the overwhelming problems which have plagued his country since its birth 3 1/2 years ago. But there is no reason to believe that the new regime, which apparently is led by pro-Western military officers and civilians, has the answers either.

The problems facing Bangladesh may very well be insoluble: too many people and too little food. Added to this is the country's unfortunate location between the hills of northeastern India and the Bay of Bengal, making it a crossroads for frequent floods and cyclones.

Since Bangladesh was wrested from Pakistan by India in a brief war at the end of 1971, following nine months of bloody insurrection, it has not been able to struggle to its feet or even to its knees.

Sheikh Mujib, as the 55-year-old paternalistic president was known to his 30 million people,

was virtually incapable of being an administrator. He reached political maturity as a brawling, sloganizing opposition politician, who had never held public office.

When he returned to Dacca, the capital of the newborn nation, in January, 1972, he did not have the slightest idea how to run a government.

For months, the doors to his large but sparsely furnished bungalow in the Dhammandi section of town were never closed.

Day and night, he received supplicants in whatever room of the house he happened to be at the moment, dispensing favors like a feudal landlord.

By the time he posted armed guards at his gates, the pattern which was to dog Sheikh Mujib for the remainder of his life was well established. Not even the simplest administrative decision could be made without his personal involvement. Old political cronies from his ruling Awami League party were in charge of the most lucrative ministries and departments. The government bogged down in a seemingly bottomless quagmire of inefficiency and corruption.

In time, Sheikh Mujib himself became stained with corruption, although the overwhelming ma-

jority of Bengalis continued to revere him as the father of the nation and the bangabandhu, or friend of Bengal, until the end.

Sheikh Mujib was not hard to like. A large effusive man with a ready smile and an engaging manner, he easily swept up huge crowds with his rousing Bengali oratory. Western newsmen covering his return to Dacca from imprisonment in Pakistan found themselves infected by his charisma as he called on those he loved to describe as "my people" to "give me three years" to make Bangladesh a going concern.

Only the most cynical observers could have guessed then that he would fail abjectly and become a victim of his own army.

But as Bangladesh quickly turned sour, Sheikh Mujib found himself confused by critical accounts of himself in Western journals. Embittered by even the most discreet criticism abroad and at home, too, he withdrew from his people and eventually became nearly a recluse, venturing out of Dacca only under strict security arrangements.

He aged perceptibly in the last few years, his slick gray hair and bushy moustache fading and his waist thickening.

More than any other of his numerous shortcomings, it was

Sheikh Mujib's failure to recognize that he had allowed himself to be surrounded by corruption which led to his reported assassination.

Foreign governments, led by the United States, and international organizations contributed an unprecipitated \$3 billion in economic assistance to Bangladesh. The donors watched patiently for nearly three years as the funds were siphoned off. Carefully planned development projects gathered dust in shabby bureaucratic offices. Top officials seemed uninterested in spending vast sums of money except to enhance their personal fortunes.

Toward the end of last year, corruption had reached such widespread proportions that politicians and government representatives became targets for robberies, beatings and murder by disgruntled peasants and bitter youths who had fought as guerrillas against the Pakistani Army.

More than 3,000 of Sheikh Mujib's Awami League workers were slain, as were six members of Parliament from the ruling party.

Aid donors prevailed on Sheikh Mujib to take some meaningful action to clean up his government. On Dec. 28, Sheikh Mujib declared a state of emergency.

Armed with emergency powers, he uprooted some of the most squalid slums in Dacca, in an effort to impress visiting dignitaries from aid-giving organizations, and dumped thousands of hapless slum-dwellers in refugee-like camps, where they were unable to earn a living.

Then, on Jan. 25, he gave up his title of prime minister and became President, making Bangladesh a one-party state and himself its effective dictator.

It was a desperate move, but the people of Bangladesh had been forced to desperation by runaway inflation and hunger and many Bengalis greeted the news of a tough system with hope.

I was in Bangladesh at the time and dozens of peasants and townspeople told me that this was what was needed. "Now prices will come down and there will be more food for everyone," an old man in a tiny village north of Dacca told me in what was a typical assessment at the time.

But President Mujib proved to be more efficient or capable than Prime Minister Mujib. He refused to deal seriously with population growth—2 million new mouths to feed each year—because it was politically sensitive, and hunger continued to stalk the land.

	Sales In	Net		Sales In	Net	
Bonds	\$1,000 High Low Last chge		Bonds	\$1,000 High Low Last chge		

C	049727	21	54	2214	54
P	049728	17	10015	10015	10015
C	049729	36	66	66	66
C	049730	4	1009	1009	1009
C	049731	35	1009	1009	1009
int	G 049732	1	507	507	507
C	049733	1	3	3	3
C	049734	31	73	73	73
C	049735	31	73	73	73
C	049736	31	73	73	73
C	049737	28	51	51	51
C	049738	28	51	51	51
C	049739	22	20	20	20
C	049740	4	20	20	20
P	049741	10	624	624	624
P	049742	10	624	624	624
C	049743	2	64	64	64
C	049744	5	574	574	574
C	049745	5	574	574	574
C	049746	5	574	574	574
int	049747	5	702	702	702
int	049748	77	1029	1029	1029
C	049749	164	943	943	943
C	049750	15	82	82	82
C	049751	28	94	94	94
C	049752	10	10	10	10
m	7058	7	624	624	624
C	049753	4	224	224	224
C	049754	10	1015	1009	90
C	049755	96	89	86	86
C	049756	96	89	86	86
int	70610	96	89	86	86
C	049757	96	89	86	86
C	049758	96	146	1464	1464
C	049759	96	146	1464	1464

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial entities. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	C	D.M.	FF	L.H.	Gldr.	Sfr.	Swiss Franc	Yen
American	2.4645	5.7139	122.32	66.45	39.615	—	5.6010	20.17	—
Canada (Canada)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	—	5.4578	—	55.565	37.854	6.737	96.28	—	—
London (2)	2.1623	—	5.4275	8.21	1.405	5.5675	80.645	5.6185	12.15
Paris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vienna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.0622	5.3255	105.61	60.28	0.4	100.295	4.82	—	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish Kroner: 4.7550; Swedish Krona: 4.74; Czechs: 36.25; Netherlands: 12.15; Swiss Franc: 2.0600; Yen: 36.00.

For commercial transfer, 1/2 units of 100 (1/2 units of 1,000) (1/2 units of 100)

delimiting

